S. & Rackell, Printer
149, Fleet Street

JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

VOL. VIII.—No. 373. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1828. Price 7d.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

We had some vessels in from the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk with Barley, which has caused a depression in that article of full 1s. per quarter, and some quantity remains unsold. The Wheat trade is as near as possible to what it was on Monday, still the sales were not numerous. Oats continue very dull sale: the only purchases made were to retail dealers, and at Monday's prices. In other articles nothing done.

RETURN PRICE of GRAIN on board Ship, as under.

	s.		s.		s.		s.
Wheat, Essex Red, new	40	a	44	White	46	a	52
Fine	48	a	52	Boilers	45	a	46
White	44	a	50	Small Beans	46	a	50
Fine	52	a	58	Fine	—	a	—
Superfine	58	a	61	Tick Beans	35	a	42
Rye	30	a	33	Old	48	a	54
Barley	28	a	29	Feed Oats	19	a	21
Fine	30	a	34	Fine	22	a	22
Malt	50	a	58	Poland	20	a	23
Fine	60	a	62	Fine	24	a	26
Hog Pease	37	a	38	Potatoe	26	a	28
Maple	38	a	40	Fine	29	a	30

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, Feb. 4.

In addition to a large quantity of last week's supplies that remained unsold, we had a good arrival this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and although the Mealing trade was very heavy, still fine dry samples of Wheat obtained the prices of this day se'nnight, but there has been no demand for the ordinary qualities. Barley, owing to the magnitude of the arrival, is extremely dull sale, and the finest picked samples obtain not more than 34s. per quarter. Beans and Pease of both descriptions are very dull sale at the quotations below. Oats are within a very little of the quotation of last market day, but the quantity sold has been very trifling. Flour and other articles remain without any alteration worth noticing.

	s.		s.		s.		s.
Wheat, Kent and Essex	50	a	62	Grey Pease	36	a	40
Ditto, Suffolk	50	a	60	Maple	—	a	—
Ditto, Norfolk	45	a	48	Tick Beans	36	a	40
Rye	30	a	34	Old	—	a	—
Barley	30	a	—	Small ditto	40	a	44
Ditto, Malting	54	a	—	Old	—	a	—
Malt	54	a	60	Oats, Potatoe	26	a	30
White Pease	—	a	—	Poland	24	a	28
Bollers	—	a	—	Feed	16	a	20

Rape Seed...₩ last, ...£21 a £26 a £—

IMPORTS OF THE LAST WEEK—Quarters.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans	Pease.	Flour
English	6009	10936	8392	8350	—	2185	1676	1676
Irish	42	—	5975	—	—	—	—	sacks
Foreign	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—

PRICE of FLOUR.

Town made Flour	₩ sack	45s	to 50s
Ditto ditto Seconds		40s	to 45s
Essex and Suffolk Flour	₩ sack, on board Ship	38s	to 45s
Norfolk and Stockton ditto		35s	to 40s

Bran.... 9s 0d to 10s 0d ₩ Quarter——Fine Pollard...18s to 22s ₩ Quarter

PRICE of BREAD.

The highest price of Bread in the Metropolis is 9d. for the 4lb. Loaf—there are others who sell from a halfpenny to three halfpence below that rate.

PRICE OF HOPS—(₩ Cwt.)

	£	s		£	s		£	s		£	s
Kent Pockets	4	4	a 4	18	a	6	6				
Sussex Pockets	4	2	a 4	8	a	4	12				
Essex Pockets	4	0	a 4	15	a	5	0				
Farnham, fine		8	a	9	9	a		Seconds		0	a 8 0
Kent Bags	4	2	a 4	15	a	5	8				
Sussex Bags	3	16	a 4	2	a	4	6				
Essex Bags	4	0	a 4	10	a	4	16				

PRICES OF HAMS, TONGUES, BACON, PORK, AND LARD.

HAMS.	s	d	s	d	BACON.	s	d	s	d
Irish York Cut	Cwt 56	0	66	0	New Belfast Middles	Cwt 48	0	52	0
Westphalian	bd.	56	0	70	0	Waterford Sides		47	0	49	0
York—Small and Large		70	0	90	0	PORK—Berwick cut		46	0	52	0
TONGUES—Pigs		40	0	—	0	Middles...tierces		52	0	55	0
Tongues, Ox and Cow (each)		3	0	3	6	LARD—Bladders	cwt	66	0	68	0

PRICE OF BUTTER.

Dorset	₩ Firk	80s	0d a 82s 0d	Cork	₩ Cwt.	82s 0d a 84s 0d
Cambridge		42s	0d a 54s 0d	Dublin and Limerick		78s 0d a 82s 0d
York		46s	0d a 50s 0d	Holland & Friez. gras.		98s 0d a 104s 0d

FRESH BUTTER—Best Epping ₩ lb. Retail, 20d.

PRICE OF CHEESE—(₩ Cwt.)

Double Gloucester	66s	0d a 70s	0d	Derby	70s 0d a 80s 0d	
Single ditto	64s	0d a 70s	0d	Foreign—Edam	44s 0d a 50s 0d	
Cheshire	50s	0d a 80s	0d	Gouda	42s 0d a 48s 0d	

PRICE OF POTATOES ₩ Ton.

Kidneys	£4	0	to 0 0	Marsh Champions	£3	10 to 4 0
Scotch Reds	3	0	to 3 10	Oxnobles and Shaws	2	10 to 3 0

SMITHFIELD MARKET, Monday, Feb. 4.

In the Beef trade there is no alteration of the least moment from our report of last week, the best Scots reaching 4s. 6d. to 5s. per stone; and the larger beasts being 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d. per stone. In the Mutton trade prime young Downs, are worth as high as 5s. 4d. per stone, and coarser ewes and sheep are 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per stone. In the price of Veal there is an improvement from last Market day, prime young calves being 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone, and coarser Veal 5s. 6d. to 6s. In the Pork trade Dairy fed meat is 6s. to 6s. 4d. per stone, and large Hogs, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone.

PRICES of MEAT, &c. AT SMITHFIELD,
Stone of 8lb., to sink the Offal.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.	s.	d	s.	d	MONDAY, Feb. 4.	s.	d	s.	d
Beef	3	8	a 4	10	Beef	3	6	a 5	0
Mutton	4	0	a 5	0	Mutton	3	6	a 5	4
Veal	4	8	a 6	8	Veal	5	6	a 7	0
Pork	5	0	a 6	0	Pork	5	0	a 6	4
Lamb	0	0	a 0	0	Lamb	0	0	a 0	0

Head of Cattle this day.

Beasts	424	Pigs	100
Sheep, &c.	3500	Calves	140

Prices of Hay and Straw.

Hay	70s	a	95s
Clover	85s	a	110s
Straw	28s	a	36s

ST. JAMES'S.

Hay	67s	a	105s
Clover	98s	a	120s
Straw	33s	a	42s

Head of Cattle this day.

Beasts	2541	Pigs	120
Sheep, &c.	15,920	Calves	106

Prices of Hay and Straw.

Hay	70s	a	100s
Clover	80s	a	110s
Straw	28s	a	36s

WHITECHAPEL—Friday.

Hay	72s	a	100s
Clover	90s	a	120s
Straw	30s	a	36s

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)—FRIDAY.

Beef	₩ Stone	2s 8d	a 4s 0d	Veal	₩ Stone	4s 4d a 6s 0d
Mutton		3s 0d	a 4s 4d	Pork		4s 4d a 6s 0d

RAW HIDES, ₩ Stone of 8lb.

	s.	d	s.	d		s.	d	s.	d
Best Heifers and Steers	3	0	a 3	6	Market Calf—each	7	0	a 0	0
Middling	2	6	a 2	9	Sheep Skins—Downs	2	8	a 3	3
Ordinary	2	0	a 2	4	Polls	1	0	a 5	0
					Lambs	0	0	a 0	0

PRICE OF CANDLES.

The price of good Store Candles in the retail shops, is as follows:—
Candles, per dozen, 7s 0d—Moulds, per dozen, 8s 6d

PRICES OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c.—(Per 112lb.)

Town Tallow	—s 0d	a 48s	0d	Melting Stuff, rough	21s	0d
Yellow Russia	49s		0d	Yellow Soap	72s	0d
White ditto	43s		0d	Mottled	78s	0d
Rough ditto	38s		0d	Curd	82s	0d
Melting Stuff	35s		0d	Graves	70s 0d	...Good Dregs 5s 0d

PRICE OF RAW FAT, ₩ Stone of 8lb.

Price by Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Melters) 2s. 8d.

PRICES OF SPIRITS AND WINES.—(In Bond.

SPIRITS.	s.	d	s.	d.		£	s	£	s
Brandy, Cognac Imp. gal.	3	9	a 4	3	Mountain	126	....	25	a 40
Bourdeaux	2	4	a 2	6	Calcavella	140	....	34	a 36
Geneva	2	10	a 2	11	Spanish Red	25	....	12	a 20
Rum, Jamaica, 14 a 20 O.P.	3	4	a 3	8	Benecarlo	112	....	8	a 12
22 30 upwds.	3	9	a 4	9	Bronti			15	a 16
—, Demerara 10 a 20 O.P	2	6	a 3	0	Teneriffe	120	....	20	a 25
30 upwds.	3	2	a 3	6	Cargo			12	a 14
—, Leeward Island	2	3	a 2	10	Madeira Direct	110	....	17	a 18
WINES.—(In Bond)	£		£		Lon. parti			45	a 60
Cape Madeira ₩ pipe	110	galls.	11	a 18	West India			40	a 62
Red	110	....	18	a 28	East India			45	a 70
Superior Port	120	....	44	a 46	Hock			22	a 70
Good			28	a 34	Claret—1 growth	56	....	44	a 48
Inferior			22	a 27	2 3			28	a 40
Lisbon	140	....	28	a 32	Cargo			4	a 5
Bucellas	140	....	42	a 52	French White			16	a 36
Sherry	30	....	26	a 68	Cargo			4	a 6

BRITISH SPIRITS.			s.	d	s.	d
British Raw Proof	gall.	10	3	—	0	
Irish and Scotch		10	8	—	0	
Wine 54 ₩ et. O. P.	gall.	20	6	—	0	
Gin 22 under		8	10	—	0	

PRICE OF OILS.

	£	s	£	s
Cocoa Nut ₩ cwt	1	8	a 1	10
Palm African	1	8	a 0	0
Olive Galipoli 252 galls	52	0	a 53	0
Calcia, Genoa & Provence	50	0	a 70	0
Barbary	45	0	a —	0
Lucca, in jars of 24 galls.	6	6	a 6	10
Florence ... half chests	1	1	a 1	2
Linseed ₩ cwt.	1	1	7d 0	0
Rape, brown	1	15	0d 0	0
pale	1	17	6d 0	0

FISH OILS. ₩ IMPERIAL TUN.	£	s	£	s
Cod, Newfoundland	23	10	a —	0
Pilchard	—	0	a —	0
Seal, brown	23	0	a —	0
pale	25	0	a —	0
Whale, Greenland	22	10	a —	0
Southern Fishery	28	0	a —	0
Cape and N. S. W.	25	0	a —	0
Sperm	82	0	a —	0
Head Matter	38	0	a —	0

PRICES OF TEA—(₩ lb.)

Bohea, common good	1	5½	a 1	7½	Campoi, good and fine	2	5	a 3	6
Congou, common	2	1½	a 2	2½	Souchong, good and fine	2	11	a 4	7
middling	2	3	a 2	6	Twankay and Bloom	2	2½	a 3	6
good and fine	2	7	a 3	3	Hyson, mid., good & fine	4	4	a 5	2
Hyson Skin	2	3½	a 3	9	Gunpowder	4	5	a 5	4

CURRENT PRICES OF SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND GINGER.

SUGAR.	s.	s.	COFFEE—In Bond.	Cwt.		COCOA.—In Bond. (₩ cwt.)	s.	s.
Barbadoes fine	68	a 70	Dem. and Berb.	s.	s.	Grenada	30	a 70
Mid. and soft	62	a 67	Middling	63	a 69	Trinadad	35	a 60
Mauritius	53	a 65	Good ditto	70	a 80	West India	30	a 56
Jamaica fine	70	a 71	Ord. & broken	37	a 48	Brazil	28	a 30
St. Vinc. brow.	59	a 69	Jamaica ordy	34	a 39	GINGER.		
St. Kitts good.	61	a 65	good ordy	39	a 46	Jamaica white	80	a 100
M. Serra mid	65	a 67	fine ordy	47	a 52	fine & large	110	a 180
Havannah, white	45	a 49	E. India, Mocha	64	a 100	Malabar bd.	22	a —
brn. 32s 34s yell.	35s	37	St. Domingo	36	a 38	East India	19	a 20
Molasses	20d	a 25s 0d	Brazil	36	a 40			

SPICES, &c.—In Bond.

Nutmegs bd. lb	2 6	a 3 10	Pepper	lb 0 3	a 0 4	Cinnamon	lb 6 7	a 6 9
Cloves	1s 2d	a 2 3	White	1 3	a 1 9	2nd 3d & 4th	2 6	a 5 9
Mace	4 6	a 5 6	Cayenne	2 6	a 3 6	Pimento	0 8	a 0 9

CURRENT PRICE OF TOBACCO—(₩ lb.) in Bond.

MARYLAND.	d	d	VIRGINIA.	d	d
Scrubs	4	a 5	Ordinary	2½	a 2½
Brown and Leafy	4	a 5½	Parts black	2½	a 3½
Colourly and yellow	6	a 12	Middling black	3½	a 4
Fine yellow	15	a 18	Rich sweet scent	4	a 4½
Turkey	0	a 0	Fine long Leafy	3½	a 4½
East India	2	a 0	Common ditto	2½	a 2½
Kentucky	2½	a 4½	Havannah	3s 6	5s 0
Vine Irish and Town Tr	5	a 6½	Havannah Segars	8s	a 15s

DYE WOODS.

	£	s	£	s
Logwood Jamaica ₩ ton	£5	15	a 6	0
Honduras	5	15	a 6	0
St. Domingo	6	5	a 6	10
Campeachy	7	5	a 7	10
Fustic, Jamaica ₩ ton	7	0	a 7	0
Cuba	10	10	a 11	0
Spanish	6	15	a 7	0
Zante or Young	5	0	a 6	0

PRICES OF SILK—₩ lb.

ITALIAN THROWN:	s	d	s	d	RAW.	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Piedmont white	37	0	40	0	Novi white	25	0	28	0	Apalto, Messina	9	0	10	0
Do. yell. slack	30	0	32	0	Fossenbrone	22	0	24	6	Brutia (Turk.)	14	0	14	6
Do. do. hard	31	0	33	0	Ancona	20	0	21	0	Italian Waste	3	0	4	0
Bergam	27	6	32	6	Bergam, Milan	20	6	22	0	INDIA.—(In Bond.)				
Milan	27	0	31	6	Naples or Roy.	20	0	22	0	China Taysam	15	9	17	0
Modena	22	0	24	6	Reggio, Girella	18	0	11	0	Bengal	14	1	20	4
										Ditto Persian	9	7	10	0

PRICE OF COTTON WOOL—(₩ lb)—Bond.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Bengal bd. lb	0	3½	a 0	4½	Maranhams bd. lb	0	7½	a 0	8
Madras	0	4	a 0	5½	Bahias	0	7½	a 0	8
Surat	0	3½	a 0	5	Paras	0	7	a 0	7½
Bourbon	0	8	a 0	11	Demerara and Berbice	0	7	a 0	8½
Georgia Bowed	0	5½	a 0	6½	Com. West India	0	5½	a 0	6½
Sea Island	0	0	a 0	0	Carriacou and Grenada	0	6	a 0	7
Stained	0	0	a 0	0	Carthagena	0	0	a 0	0
New Orleans	0	6	a 0	7½	Egyptian	0	7	a 0	8
Pernams	0	5½	a 0	9	Smyrna			nominal	

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WOOLS.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Saxony Electorial lb	4	6	a 8	0	Austria, 1st sort lb	3	6	a 6	0
1st sort	3	0	a 4	6	2d and middling	1	0	a 3	0
2d and 3d	1	6	a 3	0	Lambs	1	0	a 2	6
Lambs	1	6	a 4	6	Smyrna Goats	4	3	a 4	6
Spanish, Leonesa	2	6	a 3	6	New South Wales	0	4	a 3	0
Segovia	1	9	a 2	9	English, Merino washed	1	0	a 1	6
Soria	1	6	a 2	0	In the grease	0	9	a 1	0
Seville	1	2	a 1	6	South Down	0	8	a 0	10
Lambs A	1	2	a 1	6	Yarn, Mohair	1	9	a 3	6
Portugal	1	0	a 1	6	Brunswick 3 crown	0	0	a 9	0

PRICE OF FLAX—(₩ Ton.)

Riga, PTR	£—	0	a 39	0	Petersburgh 12 head	£36	0	a —	0
DC	35	10	a 36	0	Lisbon 4 brand	32	0	a 33	0

CURRENT PRICE OF HEMP—(₩ Ton.)

Riga Rhine	£42	0	a 44	0	Outshot	£—	0	a 36	0
Petersburgh clean	39	10	a 40	0	Half clean pass	31	0	a 32	0

PRICES OF IRON—₩ Ton.

CCND	bond.	£19	10	a 20	0	English Bolts & Rods	£10	10	a —	0
PSI	bond.	16	0	a 17	0	Plates	15	10	a 19	10
Swedish	bond.	13	10	a 14	0	Hoops	13	0	a 13	10
English in Bars		9	10	a —	0	Pig	6	10	a 7	10

Cargo at Cardiff.....£3. 10s @ £10 0s.

PRICE OF LEATHER AT LEADENHALL.

Butts 50 to 56lb each, ₩ lb	20½d	a 22½d	Calf Skins, 36 to 40lb ₩ doz	18d	a 24d
Ditto....60 to 66lb	22½d	a 23½d	Ditto.....50 to 70lb	22d	a 28d
Dressing Hides	13½d	a 17d	Ditto.....70 to 80lb	21d	a 23d
Ditto ditto, best	17d	a 19d	Small Seals (Greenland) lb	19d	a 20d
Crop Hides....35 to 40lb	14d	a 15½d	Tanned Horse Hides	14d	a 17d
Ditto.....45 to 50 lb	16½d	a 20½d	Spanish Horse Hides	21d	a 27d

PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	£	s	d			£	s	d	
Portugal Gold, in Coin	0	0	0	₩ oz.	New Dollars	0	4	10½	₩ oz.
Foreign Gold in Bars	3	17	6	—	Silver in Bars Standard	0	5	0½	—
New Doubloons	3	14	0	—	New Louis, each	0	0	0	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.—Friday, Feb. 1.

	LONDON.	HAMBURGH.		LONDON.	HAMBURGH.
Amsterdam	3 Ms. 12 2	106½	0	Seville, Barcelona	34½ 0	0	0
Ditto	at sight 11 19	105½	0	Gibraltar	46 0	0	0
Rotterdam	3 Ms. 12 3	0	0	Leghorn	48 0	80	0
Antwerp	12 3	105½	106½	Genoa	25 50	81	0
Hamburgh	13 11	Agio	126½	Venice	46 0	0	0
Paris	3 days sight	25 30	25½	Malta	0 0	0	0
Ditto	2 Ms.	25 55	25½	Naples	39 0	0	0
Bourdeaux		25 65	25½	Palermo	₩ Oz.	116	0	0
Frankfort on Main		150½	0	Lisbon 30 days st.	46½ 0	38½	0
Petersburg	₩ Rble	10 3 Us	99-16	Oporto	46½ 0	38½	0
Vienna, Effect. Flor		10 2	151	0	Rio Janeiro	60	32	0	0
Madrid, Effective		35½ 0	91½	0	Bahia	27	0	0	0
Cadiz, Effective		36 0	92½	0	Buenos Ayres	—	0	0	0
Bilboa		35½ 0	90	0	Dublin	1½ 0	36-6		

COUNTRY MARKETS.

LAST PRICES—(received this Morning.)

Towns.	WHEAT. s. s.	RYE. s. s.	BARLEY. s. s.	OATS. s. s.	BEANS. s. s.	PEASE. s. s.
Bristol	6s6 a 7s0 per bush.	— a — per ditto	3s0 a 4s0 per ditt.	2s0 a 3s 0 per ditt.	5s0 a 6s0 per ditt.	6s0 a 7s0 per ditto.
Cambridge	55s 56 per qr.	—s 0d per ditto	28s 0d per ditt.	18s 0d per ditt.	31 7d per ditt.	34s 0d per ditto
Canterbury	46 a 56 per qr.	— a — per ditto	27 a 30 per qr.	18 a 26 per ditt.	33 a 37 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Chesterfield	48 a 54 per qr.	— a — per ditto	30 a 36 per qr.	18 a 20 per ditt.	44 a 50 per qr.	42 a 48 per qr.
Coventry	6s3 a 7s6 per bush.	— — per ditto	3s6 a 4s 6 per ditt.	3s6 a 4s0 per ditt.	5s0 a 6s3 per ditt.	6s0a 6s6 per ditt.
Darlington	13s0 15s0 per bole	a — per ditto	4s6 a 5s per ditt.	4s6 a 7s0 per ditt.	10s0 —s0 per bole	— a — per ditt
Dorchester	42 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	28 a 30 per ditt.	21 a 28 per ditt.	42 a 54 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Derby	54 a 57 per qr.	— a — per ditto	32 a 35 per ditt.	21 a 25 per ditt.	53 a 56 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Devizes	24s 31s0 per sack	— a — per ditto	27 a 33 per qr.	21 a 30 per ditt.	19 a 29 per sack	— a — per sack.
Doncaster	16 a 22 0 per load	11 a 14 per ditto	30 a 37 per qr.	16 a 22 per ditt.	15 a 18 per load	16 a 17 per ditt.
Durham	11s6 14s per bole	— a — per ditto	9s0 a 9s3 per ditt.	5s0 7s0 per ditt.	—s a —s0 per ditt.	9 a 10 per ditt.
Gloucester	6s0 a 6s3 per bush	— a — per ditto	3s0 a 3s9 per ditt.	2s6 a 3s6 per ditt.	4s9 a 7s6 per ditt.	6s a 6s per ditt.
Guildford	141 171 5 per load	30 a 32 per qr.	28 a 32 per qr.	21 a 32 per qr.	40 a 48 per qr.	41 a 48 per qr.
Hexham	44 a 62 per qr.	— a — per ditto	28 a 34 per qr.	12 a 25 per ditt.	— a — per 5 bus.	— a — per ditt.
Hereford	7s6 a 8s0 pr 10 gals.	— a — per ditto	4s a 4s0 per ditt.	4s6 a 4s9 per ditt.	9s a —s per ditt.	10s a a per ditt.
Hertford	58 8d per quar.	— a — per qr.	33 7d per qr.	30 10d per ditt.	37 6d per ditto	— 0d per ditt.
Henley	50 a 65 per qr.	— a — per ditto	27 a 34 per ditt.	19 a 28 per ditt.	38 a 46 per ditt.	40 a 44 per ditt
Hungerford	46 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 32 per ditt.	23 a 28 per ditt.	44 a 50 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Huntingdon	30 a 32 per load	— a — per ditto	30 a 32 per qr.	22 a 24 per ditt.	43 a 46 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Ipswich	50 a 54 per qr.	— a — per ditto	34 a 39 per ditt.	28 a 29 per ditt.	40 a 44 per ditt.	40 a 41 per ditt
Leeds	53 a 58 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 35 per ditt.	24 a 31 per ditt.	53 a 56 per ditt.	47 a 53 per ditt.
Lincoln	46 a 54 per qr.	30 a 34 per ditto	30 a 34 per ditt.	29 a 30 per ditt.	52 a 54 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.
Liverpool	7s0 a 8s6 per 70lb	— a — per qr.	4s0 a 4s9 per 36 qts	3s0 a 3s3 per 45lb	6s a 7s per qr.	— a — per ditt.
Louth	44 a 48 per qr.	— a — per ditto	26 a 29 per ditt.	15 a 20 per ditt.	35 a 40 per ditt.	— a — per ditto
Lynn	52 a 56 per qr.	28 a 32 per ditto	27 a 30 per ditt.	16 a 26 per ditt.	39 a 49 per ditt.	44 a 48 per ditt.
Mansfield	18 a 20 per ld.	15 a 16 per ditto	31 a 35 per qr.	26 a 29 per ditt.	16 a 18 per load	16 a 18 per ditt.
Newark	50 a 55 per qr.	31 a 47 per ditto	27 a 36 per ditt.	26 a 29 per ditt.	43 a 47 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.
Newbury	42 a 66 per qr.	— a — per ditto	28 a 35 per ditt.	19 a 25 per ditt.	40 a 56 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.
Newcastle	44 a 56 per qr.	30 a 36 per ditto	30 a 34 per ditt.	22 a 27 per ditt.	36 a 42 per ditt.	48 a 56 per ditt.
Northampton	44 a 54 per qr.	— a — per ditto	30 a 31 per ditt.	21 a 26 per ditt.	36 a 38 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.
Norwich	52 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 32 per ditt.	24 a 28 per ditt.	36 a 46 per ditt.	36 a 46 per ditt.
Peterborough	40 a 45 per qr.	— a — per ditto	23 a 28 per ditt.	18 a 24 per ditt.	— a — per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Reading	50 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 35 per ditt.	20 a 35 per ditt.	38 a 45 per ditt.	38 a 45 per ditt.
Salisbury	48 a 58 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 32 per ditt.	21 a 26 per ditt.	64 a — per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Shepton-Mallet	60 a 66 per qr.	— a — per ditto	34 a 37 per ditt.	26 a 28 per ditt.	48 a 52 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Sherborne	52 a 60 per qr.	— a — per ditto	34 a 39 per ditt.	22 a 26 per ditt.	45 a 50 per ditt.	— a — per ditt
Sunderland	52 a 56 per qr.	— a — per ditto	— a — per ditt.	— a — per qr.	— a — per qr.	— a — per ditt
Taunton	57s 1d per qr.	— a — per ditto	29s 4d per ditt.	20s 11d per ditt.	36s 6d per ditt.	—s 0d per ditt.
Worcester	5s10 a 7s0 per bush	— a — per ditto	3s0 a 4s0 per ditt.	3s0 a 3s0 per ditt.	5s6 a 8s6 per ditt.	5s6a 7s6 per ditt.
Uxbridge	138, 171 5s per load	31 a — per qr.	28 a 33 per ditt.	23 a 29 per ditt.	39 a 48 per ditt.	42 a 44 per ditt
Warminster	44 a 62 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 34 per ditt.	20 a 25 per ditt.	42 a 46 per ditt.	— a — per ditto
Wakefield	57 a 58 per qr.	— a — per ditto	34 a 36 per ditt.	20 a 29 per ditt.	42 a 44 per qr.	— a — per ditto
Windsor	14l. 10 17l per load	— a — per qr.	30 a 34 per qr.	23 a 30 per ditt.	38 a 46 per ditt.	— a 44 per ditto
Yarmouth	54 a 58 per qr.	— a — per ditto	29 a 32 per ditt.	23 a 29 per ditt.	40 a 44 per ditt.	40 a 41 per ditt.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN

(WHICH GOVERNS IMPORTATION)

As received Weekly from the Inspectors in the Maritime Cities and Towns in England and Wales, for the Week ended Jan. 25, 1828.

PER IMPERIAL QUARTER

Wheat	51s 8d	Oats	21s 4d	Beans	32s 8d	
Barley	30s 1d	Rye	32s 10d	Peas	39s 11d	

AVERAGE OF THE LAST SIX WEEKS,

By which the Duty on Foreign Corn now in Bond is regulated.

Wheat	51s 6d	Oats	21s 2d	Beans	32s 6d	
Barley	29s 10d	Rye	33s 0d	Peas	41s 11d	

COAL EXCHANGE, Feb. 1.

NEWCASTLE.	s	d		s	d
Adairs ₩ Chaldron	35	6	Wallsend Riddell	₩ Chald.	—	0
Beaumont	33	0	Wallsend Brown's		33	0
Burdon	34	0	Wallsend Newmarch		35	0
Pontop Windsor	31	3	Wallsend Northumberland		34	0

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 29, 1828.—The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting to the Right Hon. William Carr Viscount Beresford, G.C.B. the office of Master-General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the said United Kingdom.—The King has also been pleased to direct letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, William Dorset Adams, and Henry Darbishe, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Commission in the Worcestershire Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—Fred. Dodd Stephenson, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Stephenson, resigned.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

S. BEARD, Little Maddox-street, Hanover-square, saddler—R. DEAN, Commercial-road, Lambeth, builder—G. PARISH, Streatham, Surrey, wine-merchant—T. BURTON, Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire, coal-merchant—W. and J. BAYNES, Paternoster-row, booksellers—R. BRISTOW, Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter.

BANKRUPTS.

W. GAMBLE, Astley-street, Northampton square, watchmaker. Att. Towers, Cecil-street, Falcon-square—J. LOTE, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, tailor. Att. Binns, Clement's Inn, Strand—J. BRETT, Mason-street, St. George the Martyr, Southwark, horse-dealer. Att. Rush, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street—J. HUNT, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, trunk-maker. Atts. Sandys and Walker, Austin-friars—J. INGRAM, Hoxton, child-bed linen-warehouseman. Atts. Tilson and Son, Coleman-street—L. BRADSTREET, Water-lane, Tower-street, dealer. Atts. Selby and Bolton, St. John's-street-road—ANN CONSTANTINE, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, draper. Atts. Buckley, Manchester; Hurd and Johnson, Temple, London—J. STEVENSON, Stafford, dealer. Atts. Dax and Son, Gray's Inn-square, London; Jones, Stafford and Manley—J. UNDERHILL, Eaton-Siscott, Shropshire, horse-dealer. Atts. Philpot and Stone, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; Burley and Scarth, Shrewsbury—T. CRUTCHLEY, Birmingham, victualler. Atts. Holme, Frampton, and Laffins, New Inn; Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane, London; Parker and Wills, Birmingham—C. PYNE, Garret-lane, Wandsworth. Atts. Whitmore and Lawrance, Bucklersbury, Cheapside—T. PEARMAN, Coventry, cabinet-maker. Atts. Allen and Co. Carlisle-street, Soho-square, London; Oram, Kenilworth, near Coventry—T. HUMPHREY, Water-lane, London, flour-factor. Att. Steel, King-street, Cheapside—E. B. BRETON, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, wine-merchant. Att. King, Bedford-place, Russell-square, London.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts: March 7, J. Hearn, Fenchurch-street, merchant—Feb. 19, D. Jones, High-street, Southwark, hatter—Feb. 19, A. Wittle, Duke-street, Portland-place, upholsterer—April 22, J. T. Demy, George-street, Baker-street, Mary-le-bone, victualler—Feb. 5, E. Heywood, Abchurch-yard, dentist—Feb. 19, W. Button, Bicester, Oxfordshire, lunkeeper—Feb. 19, R. Hennessy, White-cross-street, timber-merchant—Feb. 16, J. Horner, Myrtle-street, Hoxton, shawl-dealer—Feb. 19, W. Jones, Davis's Lower Wharf, Potter's-fields, Southwark, wharfinger—Feb. 19, J. Eden, Stangate-street, Lambeth, cheker.

Feb. 22, W. Banks, Pain's-lane, Wreckwardine, Salop, grocer, the Sun Inn Wellington, Salop—Feb. 21, W. Crook, Beanacre, Wilts, farmer, Bear, Melksham Wilts—Feb. 20, W. Soper, Buckfastleigh, Devon, serge-maker, the Town Arms Inn, Totnes, Devon—Feb. 20, O. Luff, Bristol, timber-factor, at the Offices of Mr. J. P. Histon, Exchange-buildings, Bristol—Feb. 20, J. T. Kester, Liverpool, merchant, at the Clarendon-buildings, Liverpool—Feb. 18, R. Leigh, Liverpool, soap-maker, at the Golden Lion Inn, Dale-street, Liverpool—March 10, G. Osborn, R. Howes, C. Smith, and G. Osborn, jun. Northampton, bankers, at the Guildhall, Northampton—Feb. 21, J. Bradock, Manchester, merchant, at the Star Inn, Manchester—Feb. 19, G. J. Gorham, St. Neot's, Huntingdon, banker, at the Falcon Hotel, St. Neot's—Feb. 20, R. Beecheno, Stamford, Lincoln, jeweller, at the office of Mr. Thomas Hippesley Jackson, Stamford.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 19.

J. Wardle, Carnaby street, Golden-square, carpenter—J. Locker, Hanley, Staffordshire, banker—E. Beetle, Back-road, St. George's in the East, builder—G. Moore, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, coffee-house keeper—D. Child, Beauvoir-place, Kingsland-road, piano-forte maker—H. Wheeler, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, millwright—T. Pyrke, Cheltenham, Essex, linen draper—J. Dickens and J. Warrick, Plymouth, earthenware dealers.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

T. FAIR, Oughtington, Cheshire, cattle-dealer—T. TATTERSALL, Cherlton New Lancashire, butcher—G. MANSON, George-street, Birmingham, draper—T. WILLIAMS, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, plumber—T. BRANT, Hatton-garden, lamp-manufacturer—E. A. WALKING, Bath, draper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. BURDER, Middleton-square, dealer, from Jan. 29 to March 18.

BANKRUPTS.

R. THROWER, jun. Ipswich, wire-worker. Att. Teague, Cannon-street—L. A. FELDON, Sussex House, Holland-street, Kensington, schoolmaster. Att. Tomkins, Bread-street, Cheapside—W. KILLICK, jun. Chapel-street, North Brixton, veterinary surgeon. Att. Haslam, Londenhall-street—T. EDWARDS, Mill House, Swansea, merchant. Atts. Michael, Red Lion-square, London; Jones, Swansea—W. ROLFE, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, grocer. Atts. Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane, London; Tyndall and Rawlings, Birmingham—R. W. SNOW, Leeds, innkeeper. Atts. Battye, Fisher, and Badlow, Chancery-lane, London; Lee, Leeds—W. COOK, Bedwardine, Worcestershire, farrier. Atts. Becke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, London; France, Worcester—T. WALKER, Aspley-terrace, Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer. Atts. Hurd and Johnson, Temple, London; Greasley, Nottingham—T. MEDHURST, Barbican, linen-draper. Atts. Farrar, Middle Temple-lane; Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Commissioners of Bankrupts:—Feb. 22, J. Bedwin, King's Head Tavern, Newgate-street, victualler—Feb. 29, P. P. Good, Clapton, insurance-broker—Feb. 22, S. Barnard, Boston, merchant—Feb. 25, G. Collis, Rumford, ironmonger—Feb. 22, S. P. Seager, Maidstone, dealer—Feb. 22, J. Lacy, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, merchant—Feb. 22, W. Crowther, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, coach-maker—Feb. 29, J. Barlow, New-road, St. George's in the East, sugar-refiner—Feb. 22, R. J. Chiselle, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner—Feb. 26, H. Cope, Barnet, tailor.

Feb. 25, R. Cund, Minton, Shropshire, malster, at the Fox Inn, Shrewsbury—Feb. 29, I. Cleed, Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, draper, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol—Feb. 26, H. Dawes, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, malster, at the Star and Garter Inn—Feb. 25, R. Drury, Shrewsbury, farrier, at the Fox Inn—Feb. 29, J. Scott, Liverpool, coach-proprietor, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham—Feb. 25, W. Millington, Shrewsbury, carpenter, at the Fox Inn—April 10, W. Birch and J. Hampson, Manchester, grocers, at the Star Inn—Feb. 29, N. Drewett, Bosworth, Warbington, Southampton, victualler, at the Crown Inn—Feb. 22, J. Ryan, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, grocer, at the office of Messrs. Whitehead and Robinson—Feb. 22, J. Loman, Heghton, Lancashire, calico-printer, at the Hotel, Blackburn—Feb. 29, R. Thornber and J. Bilsborough, Yate and Pick-up Bank, Lancashire, calico-printers, at the Hotel, Blackburn—Feb. 25, T. Hadley, Birmingham, merchant, at the Royal Hotel—Feb. 27, J. Clarke, Worcester, coach-proprietor, at the Offices of Messrs. France and Hill—Feb. 25, W. Y. Clarke, Whitstones, Chatton, Worcestershire, glove-manufacturer, at the Talbot Inn—Feb. 25, W. and J. Wharton, Leominster, Herefordshire, carriers, at the Office of Messrs. France and Hill, Worcester—Feb. 28, T. Jennings, Canterbury, builder, at the Guildhall—Feb. 27, W. Hobbs, Bristol, druggist, at the Commercial Rooms.

CERTIFICATES—Feb. 22.

R. Dawson, Liverpool, merchant—J. Parkinson, Albany-road, Barnsbury Park, Islington, builder—J. S. Parry, Aldermanbury, scrivener—R. Knott, Salford, Lancashire, morocco leather-factor—J. Ebers, Old Bond-street, Hanover-square, bookseller—R. Loening, Great Winchester-street, silk-broker—F. J. Bray, Chichester-place, St. Pancras, ironmonger.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR entered the House at ten minutes past two o'clock, and took his seat on the Bench usually occupied by the Lords Commissioners. The other Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Ellenborough.

At twenty minutes past two, the Usher of the Black Rod proceeded to the Lower House, for the purpose of summoning the attendance of the Commons to their Lordships' Bar, to hear the Royal Speech read. THE SPEAKER of the House of Commons was attended by about 50 Members.

The Clerk having read His Majesty's Commission—The LORD CHANCELLOR read the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Princes and States, assurances of their desire to maintain the relations of amity with this country, and that the Great Powers of Europe participate in the earnest wish of His Majesty to cultivate a good understanding upon all points which may conduce to the preservation of peace.

"His Majesty has viewed for some time past, with great concern, the state of affairs in the East of Europe.

"For several years a contest has been carried on between the Ottoman Porte and the inhabitants of the Greek Provinces and Islands, which has been marked on each side by excesses revolting to humanity.

"In this progress of that contest, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been repeatedly violated, and the peaceful commerce of His Majesty's subjects has been exposed to frequent interruption, and its depredations, too often aggravated by acts of violence and atrocity.

"His Majesty has felt the deepest anxiety to terminate the calamities, and avert the dangers inseparable from hostilities, which constitute the only exception to the general tranquillity of Europe.

"Having been earnestly entreated by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, with a view to effect a reconciliation between them and the Ottoman Porte, His Majesty concerted measures for that purpose, in the first instance, with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with his Imperial Majesty and the King of France.

"His Majesty has given directions that there should be laid before you Copies of a Protocol, signed at St. Petersburgh by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, and of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th of April, 1826, and of the Treaty entered into between His Majesty and the Courts of the Tuileries and of St. Petersburgh, on the 6th of July, 1827.

"In the course of the measures adopted with a view to carry into effect the object of the Treaty, a collision, wholly unexpected by His Majesty, took place in the port of Navarin, between the Fleets of the Contracting Powers, and that of the Ottoman Porte.

"Notwithstanding the valour displayed by the combined fleet, His Majesty deeply laments that this conflict should have occurred with the naval force of an ancient Ally: but he still entertains a confident hope, that this untoward event will not be followed by further hostilities, and will not impede that amicable adjustment of existing differences between the Porte and the Greeks, to which it is so manifestly their common interest to accede.

"In maintaining the National faith, by adhering to the engagements into which His Majesty has entered, His Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects to which all his efforts have been directed—the termination of the contest between the hostile parties—the permanent settlement of their future relations to each other—and the maintenance of the repose of Europe, upon the basis on which it has rested since the last general Treaty of Peace.

"His Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in informing you that the purposes for which His Majesty, upon the Requisition of the Court of Lisbon, detached a military force to Portugal, have been accomplished. The obligations of good faith having been fulfilled, and the safety and independence of Portugal secured, His Majesty has given orders that the forces now in that country should be immediately withdrawn.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has concluded Treaties of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of Brazils, and with the United States of Mexico; copies of which will, by His Majesty's Commands, be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every regard to economy consistent with the Public Service. We are commanded by His Majesty to recommend to your early attention an inquiry into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Country.

"His Majesty is assured that it will be satisfactory to you to learn that, notwithstanding the diminution that has taken place in some branches of the Revenue, the total amount of the receipt during the last year has not disappointed the expectations which were entertained at the commencement of it.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you, that a considerable increase has taken place in the Export of the principal Articles of British Manufacture.

"This improvement of our Foreign Trade has led to a more general employment of the population, and affords a satisfactory indication of the continued abatement of those Commercial difficulties which recently affected so severely the national industry.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he places the firmest reliance upon your continued endeavours to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, and to advance the great object of His Majesty's solicitude—the prosperity and happiness of his people."

At the conclusion of the Speech, the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons withdrew.

Lord Mayo and the Bishop of Llandaff took the oaths and their seats.

The following Peers were severally introduced, and sworn in with the usual ceremony:—Earl Clanwilliam, on his elevation to the British Peerage, supported by the Marquis of Lothian and Lord Grantham; Viscount Emlyn, supported by Earls Bathurst and Carlisle; the Marquis of Cleveland, supported by the Marquises of Queensbury and Lansdowne; Earl Dudley, supported by the Earls of Bathurst and Carlisle; Baron Melrose, supported by Lord Warncliffe and Lord Howard de Walden; Baron Stuart de Rothesay, supported by Lord Gwydyr and Lord Home.

On the motion of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, the Select Vestries Bill was read a first time.

His Majesty's Speech having been again read by the Lord Chancellor from the Woolsack, and by the Clerk at the table,

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER rose, to move an Address to His Majesty. He could not refrain from congratulating their Lordships upon the cheering topics embraced by the Speech. It must be highly satisfactory to the House to learn, that His Majesty continued to receive from all Foreign Powers the assurances of their friendly dispositions towards this country. He considered the Speech to afford a well grounded hope of the continuance of peace: it expressed a just determination to maintain the national faith and honour inviolate in whatever circumstances might arise; but it was at the same time conceived in a spirit the most pacific, and led to the gratifying expectation that the peace of Europe would yet be preserved. He knew that considerable fears had been entertained that hostilities were about to break out in Europe, and that England was likely to be involved in them. It was matter of congratulation that these apprehensions had now been allayed by the gratifying language of His Majesty. He sincerely concurred in the expression of regret upon the unfortunate occurrence at Navarin; for however proud they might justly feel of the skill and gallantry displayed by the officers and men upon that occasion, he considered that every true friend to the real interests of his country must lament the occurrence. In all victories the gratification they produced was much abated by the wounds they inflicted on humanity; but, upon this occasion, the abatement was greater than usual, inasmuch as it was not obtained over an enemy of the country, but purely accidental, and not the natural result of the instructions which had been given to our commander, and he entertained on this account the fullest confidence that it would not lead to any further hostilities, nor obstruct the great and important objects which the Government had in view. He must be permitted to remark, that England had shewn a disposition to perform her part towards the attainment of the objects of the alliance to which she had become a party—the restoration of the peace of Europe. During the war which had raged so long in that part of the world, the interest of British commerce had severely suffered. It was therefore the policy of England to join in the attempt to put an end to it, and not policy only, but justice and humanity equally dictated this line of conduct. Policy and a desire to maintain the national character for good faith would compel them to persevere in the pursuit of that salutary object which they in common with their allies had in view, although they would not unprovokedly draw the sword upon an ancient ally. It appeared the objects which this country had in view in sending troops to Lisbon had been obtained, and that they were about to return to this country. He trusted, therefore, that Portugal, for which this country had expended so much blood and so much treasure, might now in security reap the benefit of that system which Great Britain had so liberally fostered. He could not conclude without adverting to that part of the speech, which informed them that a considerable improvement had taken place in the foreign commerce of the country. He trusted that this improvement would soon be found to have extended to every other branch of our national affairs. The Noble Lord then moved, than an humble and dutiful Address be presented to His Majesty.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR commenced reading the Address, when

LORD HOLLAND remarked that the regular course was for the Noble Mover to read it himself first, which he had not done. The Noble Lord then read it, and it was also read from the Woolsack: it was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.

LORD STRANGFORD, in a speech of considerable length, seconded the Address.

LORD HOLLAND said, that although he coincided in the general substance of the speech, there were certain epithets introduced into it to which he decidedly dissented. He objected, for instance, to the use of the expression, "ancient ally." If he understood the meaning of these words, he would declare that Turkey was no ally of ours, or if she was our alliance was but temporary and short lived indeed. I, (said his Lordship) am old enough to recollect the first treaty that was ever formed with Turkey, which treaty was to last for seven years, and yet before these seven years had expired, every article in that treaty had been violated by Turkey. The Noble Lord then proceeded to describe the various negociations with Turkey, from the the year 1671, and showed that any treaties with that Power were only of a character which were calculated to protect the interest of Austria against France, and insisted, at great length, that no ancient alliance had subsisted between England and Turkey; that the only treaty which had been formed between them was through the intervention of Russia; that it was an alliance intended only to last for seven years, and that this treaty Turkey violated in every one of its articles before its expiration. He had no wish generally to find fault with the speech, but there was one word he did not understand, he meant the word "untoward," and he felt some disappointment that neither the mover nor seconder had attempted to explain it. If it was intended to convey any insinuation to the prejudice of Sir E. Codrington he must deprecate that expression. He would not now pursue this subject further, as other opportunities must arise for discussing it. All he would now say was, that neither the Government nor Commander had done any thing which could be considered as a deviation from the ancient policy of the country.

LORD KING did not object to the Address, but he thought a subject of great importance had been overlooked; namely, the Corn Laws.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON then rose and said, that he believed the whole country felt the importance of the subject to which the Noble Lord had adverted, and he had great pleasure in stating, that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government in this Session to propose a measure to Parliament with regard to the Corn Trade, founded upon the principles of the Bill of last Session. Having thus been under the necessity of addressing their Lordships in answer to the question put to the Noble Lord, he must request permision to say a few words in reply to the Noble Lord who preceded him. The Noble Lord had objected to the word "untoward," but in answer to that Noble Lord he would explain the sense in which it had been used. The Treaty was not before the House, and it might be irregular therefore to advert to it; but as they had all read it, he would say that the transaction at Navarin was not in the spirit of that Treaty, which was intended to restrain the contracting parties from having recourse to any harsh measures. And when, notwithstanding this, an event had occurred which imparted a character of hostility to the Treaty, and had led to the apprehension that it would end in war, he said that it was an untoward event. The Speech, however, contained an assurance which he was happy to believe well founded, that this consequence would be averted. A Noble Lord had said, "Did they mean to make any charge against the Admiral?" He answered, certainly not. He meant to make none. He had no right to make a charge against the Admiral. There was no right in any one to charge the Gallant Admiral with any censure for his conduct; he did his duty to his Sovereign and his country. He was placed in a situation of no ordinary delicacy, and had so conducted himself as to acquire the confidence of all. He (the Duke of Wellington) would be unfit for the situation which his Sovereign had been graciously pleased to place him in, if he insinuated the slightest degree of censure against the Gallant Admiral.

THE EARL OF ELDON gave his hearty concurrence to the vote for the Address—protesting at the same time against being bound to a decisive opinion upon the various topics introduced into the debate.

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY approved of the Address, and could not help agreeing with the terms of the Royal Speech, as far as they had application to the untoward battle of Navarin. In saying thus much, he begged to be understood, as attaching no blame to the Gallant Admiral.

EARL GREY concurred with the Noble Marquis in pronouncing the battle of Navarin a most unfortunate event, but he imputed no blame to the Gallant Officer who commanded, to whom honour and praise were due, and if blame were to fall any where, it must be on those who sent him his instructions. He could not give his assent to the Address, which he wished to see passed unanimously, without having made this explanation; and he was glad to hear much of what had fallen from the Noble Duke (Wellington). He (Earl Grey) by no means considered that the introduction of the word "untoward" was meant to convey any disapprobation of the conduct of the Gallant Commander at Navarin, who had exercised a sound discretion in very critical circumstances, and who was entitled to the warm approbation of the Government and the country. The Noble Earl spoke in terms of the highest respect of the Duke of Wellington, and observed that in regard to his Grace's Administration, he would be happy to support all useful measures which might be introduced, but he reserved to himself to oppose those which he might consider of an opposite character.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE felt himself merely called upon to say, that there was no one act of the late Government with which he had the honour of being connected that he should not be prepared to justify when the proper occasion for doing so should arrive. He was sure his Noble Friend at the head of the Foreign Department, would be equally able to defend the whole of the system, of which he might now be properly called the representative. The time for so doing had however not yet come; but when it did every explanation would be offered, and on the present occasion he should therefore say no more.

LORD GODERICH observed, that as a member of the late Government, and consequently as a party to the Treaty, he felt bound to subscribe to what had fallen from his Noble Friend who had last spoken. When the proper time came, he was fully prepared to vindicate the policy which had been adopted, and to shew, as fearlessly as he now addressed their Lordships, that nothing was done inconsistent with the honour or the interests of the country. He also begged leave to concur in what had fallen from his Noble Friend (the Duke of Wellington) as to the merits of the distinguished Officer who commanded at Navarin, for he (Lord Goderich) believed him to have acted as discreetly as any man could, considering the critical circumstances in which he was placed. He, in a word, behaved like a man, and neither tarnished his own fame nor sullied the honour of his country.

EARL DUDLEY, in a low tone of voice, was understood to perfectly concur in what had fallen from the two Noble Lords who immediately preceded him. The Sessions Orders were then agreed to.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in answer to a question respecting the formation of the present Ministry, replied, that when His Majesty was graciously pleased to call upon him to form the present Administration, he felt the greatest reluctance in accepting the situation; but it was the unanimous opinion of his colleagues that he should retain it—and he yielded to the command of the Sovereign and the wishes of his Noble Friends, at the same time resigning the office of Commander in Chief, which he had in fact already done.

On the motion of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, seconded by LORD ELDON, the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY was voted Chairman of the Committees.—The House adjourned at eight o'clock, until Thursday.

THURSDAY.

LORD DURHAM was introduced with the customary formalities, and sworn at the table.

LORD DUDLEY presented, by command of his Majesty, several Treaties and Documents referred to in the King's Speech.

LORD CLIFDEN enquired of the Duke of Wellington whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to propose any measure to Parliament for the Repeal in whole, or in part, of the Penal Code, affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland?

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON answered in the negative.

FRIDAY.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY begged permission to call the attention of the House to the late intemperate and reprehensible proceedings of the Irish Catholic Association, which in defiance of an Act of the Legislature continues to meet and propagate its mischievous sentiments. He had said on a former occasion, that friendly as he was to the cause of the Catholics, if he found them resorting to any attempt to further that cause by means of intimidation, he for one should feel it his duty to desert it. That declaration he must now repeat. The Resolution of the Catholic Association which had extorted these observations from him, was to the effect, that they would consider as an enemy of Ireland, any Irish Member who should directly or indirectly support an Administration having the Duke of Wellington, or any man of similar principles, at its head. Now he considered this as a complete attempt at intimidation, and calculated or intended to answer no other purpose than that of exciting the passions and producing acts of violence amongst an ignorant population; and he therefore felt it is duty to deprecate such conduct, as the friend alike of the tranquillity of Ireland, and of the cause which must sustain extensive injury from it. He had thought it his duty to take this early opportunity to declare his sentiments upon the subject, and he hoped that the Noble Lords opposite would join with him in reprobation of a course so violent and reprehensible.

LORD CLIFDEN was by no means disposed to justify the language of the resolution referred to by the Noble Marquis; but he thought some allowance ought to be made for even the undue warmth of men who were suffering what they considered to be injustice. He was quite ready to confess that many things had been said and done by the Catholic Association which he did not approve of and which, as a friend of the Catholics he sincerely lamented. He had the fullest conviction that the affairs of the nation could never be placed upon a firm and secure footing until this great question should be finally and satisfactorily settled. He would recommend to the attention of

the House the example of the wisest Prince in Europe, the King of the Netherlands, who had made a settlement of the affairs of his Catholic subjects with the Pope.—When the people of Ireland had been agitated for twenty-seven years by the constant discussion of this question, occasional intemperance of language could excite no surprise.

Lord Holland gave notice that it was his intention to move for certain additional papers relating to the affairs of the East of Europe on Monday next. The papers for which he intended to move would relate to two distinct objects. The first object was to ascertain the present state of our relations with the Ottoman Porte; and the second, to ascertain the precise tenour of the instructions given to our Naval Commander in the Mediterranean.

Lord Shaftesbury moved that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to request permission of that House for the attendance of Sir T. Wilson, one of its Members, to give evidence before their Lordships, in the case of Privilege, arising out of the arrest of Lord Hawarden.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.

In pursuance of His Majesty's Proclamation the House assembled this day for the dispatch of business.

At two o'clock the Speaker entered the House, and shortly afterwards the Usher of the Black Rod was admitted, appeared at the Bar, and requested the attendance of the House at the House of Peers, to hear the Speech which His Majesty had commanded his Commissioners to deliver on the opening of Parliament. The Speaker immediately proceeded to the House of Peers, accompanied by the Members, about 50 or 60, which were present.

About a quarter to three o'clock the Speaker returned, and having taken the Chair, he proceeded to inform the House that, in accordance with the power invested in him by the 24th of Geo. III. c. 26, he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to issue new Writs for the City of Carlisle, in the room of Sir P. Musgrave, deceased—the Borough of Yarmouth, Lord Binning, called to the House of Peers as Lord Melrose—the Borough of Seaforth, the Right Hon. G. Canning, deceased—The county of Lanark, Lord A. Hamilton, deceased—and the Borough of Maldon, the Hon. C. Winn, deceased. He had also issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, directing him to issue a new Writ for the County of Cork, for a Knight to serve in the room of Lord Ennismore.

Mr. T. Wallace, Mr. H. Dick, and another new Member, then took the oaths and their seats.

On the motion of Mr. Planta, new Writs were ordered to be issued for the Borough of Harwich, in the room of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries; the Borough of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson having accepted the office of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the University of Oxford, the Right Hon. Robert Peel having accepted the office of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the County of Inverness, the Right Hon. C. Grant having accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade; the City of Armagh, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn having accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; Monmouthshire, in the room of Lord G. Somerset, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury; the Borough of Ennis, F. Lewis, Esq. having accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade; the Borough of Haslemere, the Right Hon. Sir J. Beckett having accepted the office of Judge Advocate General; the City of Durham, Sir H. Hardinge having accepted the office of Clerk to the Ordnance; the Borough of Ashburton, the Right Hon. W. S. Bourne having accepted the office of Commissioner of Woods and Forests; the Borough of Lyme Regis, in the room of Lord W. C. Bentinck; for Enniskillen, in the room of R. Magennis, Esq.

On the motion of Mr. Fergusson, a new Writ was ordered to be issued for the Borough of Weymouth, the Right Hon. T. Wallace having been called to the House of Peers as Baron Wallace.

A new Writ was ordered for the Borough of Ripon, Sir L. Shadwell having been appointed Vice Chancellor.

On the motion of Mr. G. Bankes, a new Writ was ordered for Corfe Castle; and on that of Mr. M. A. Taylor, for the County of Durham, G. Lambton, Esq. having been called to the House of Peers as Baron Durham.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that the House had been with the House of Peers, in compliance with the desire of His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to open the Parliament. The Lord Chancellor, as one of the Commissioners, had read a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Speech, in order to prevent all mistakes, he (the Speaker) had procured a copy, and would proceed to read to the House.—*(For the King's Speech, see Lords).*

The Hon. Charles Jenkinson said, that on rising on that occasion to address the House, he felt that he might with the utmost confidence claim its full indulgence. He was far from being a young Member of that House, but he had very rarely intruded himself upon its attention, and he would, with its permission, take that opportunity of at once stating his reasons for not having done so, and also for his coming forward on that occasion. The Hon. Gent. then took a review of the system of policy pursued by the Administration of his Noble relative, the Earl of Liverpool, and under feelings of deep emotion, alluded to those dispensations of Providence which had removed from the Great Council of the Nation those two great Statesmen, the one by a distressing malady and the other by the hand of death, whose united efforts had given force to those principles which had for so many years been acted upon with most triumphant success. The Hon. Gent. then congratulated the House upon the prospect of a happy return to those principles, by the formation of an Administration which was in every respect worthy the confidence of the country, and after passing through the leading topics of the Royal Speech, concluded by moving the Address, which was as usual merely its echo.

Mr. R. Grant, in a speech of considerable length and of great ability, to which we regret our limits will not allow us to give insertion, seconded the Address.

Mr. Brougham deprecated the language of the Speech in calling the Battle of Navarin an "untoward event," as passing an unjust censure on a brave and meritorious officer. The Hon. Gent. then indulged in a series of sarcastic remarks upon his Grace the Duke of Wellington, strongly objecting to his appointment to the Premiership, and who, he observed, was now the great dictator and ruler of the country, being at once the Prime Minister, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and possessing the ear and entire confidence of his Sovereign.

Lord Palmerston highly disapproved of the Treaty, which had produced that melancholy event now so much deplored. His Lordship then proceeded to answer the observations of Mr. Brougham with regard to the Duke of Wellington, observing that that illustrious personage stood upon a basis much too widely and too firmly established in the grateful remembrance of his country, to be assailable by the taunts and sneers of any individual who may have a particular purpose to serve. He knew that the Duke of Wellington would treat all such attacks with the most perfect indifference, and he should leave the remarks of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to be disposed of by the good sense and good taste of the House, without bestowing another word upon that part of the discussion. There was one point, however, referring to the Duke of Wellington, upon which he felt it his duty to convey some information to the House. The military office of Commander in Chief would not in his person be united with civil office. He could state that the Duke of Wellington did tender to His Majesty his resignation of the command of the Army at the same time when he received the appointment of First Lord of the Treasury. Although no successor to his Grace had yet been provided for that important office, the House might consider that his connection with it had ceased from the present time. Thus all the fears of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman as to the accumulated patronage arising from a union of the highest civil and military offices proved to be wholly chimerical and without foundation.

Lord Althorpe disapproved of the Treaty, but conceived no blame could attach to the Gallant Officer who commanded in the fatal result of it.

After some discussion the Address was agreed to, and ordered to be carried up in the usual way.—The House then adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY.

The Speaker was ordered to issue his Writ for the election of a new Member to serve in the present Parliament for Dover, in the room of Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, who has been raised to the Upper House.

Mr. G. Bankes gave notice that he should on Monday next move for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt Roman Catholics from the double pay of land tax.

Mr. Cecil Jenkinson appeared at the Bar with the Report of the Address, and on the question being put that it be brought up,

Mr. Brownlow begged the indulgence of the House, while he referred to that part of the Speech in which allusion had been made to the battle of Navarin. For his own part he approved of the Treaty which led to that battle. It seemed to him to have originated in a generous spirit, in a love of independence, that it was perfectly consistent with the law of nations, and he was therefore prepared to approve of the battle of Navarin. Negociation had been tried in vain, and the time was come when necessity must supersede deference, and diplomacy be succeeded by force. With respect to the present Ministers he was disposed to place every confidence in them. There was no individual whom he should be more ready to support at the head of His Majesty's Councils than the Duke of Wellington, if the principles of the Noble Duke were such as he could concur in. He alluded principally to one great question, and upon that it was impossible that he could ever concur in sentiment with the Illustrious person alluded to. It would be most grateful to his feelings to be able to pledge himself to the general support of the Administration. That, however, not being the case, he should be guided by circumstances; and he trusted he should have the firmness to stand by his principles.

Mr. Hobhouse said he wished to know from the Noble Lord (Palmerston) he being the only one of the Knights of the Round Table then present, whether it was intended to propose the thanks of Parliament to the Gallant Admiral. If Ministers did not propose it, he himself should. He wished also to know whether it was intended to lay before Parliament the report of the Naval Officer who had been sent out to enquire into the circumstances of the affair of Navarin.

Mr. Duncombe said, there could be only one opinion as to the merits of the Gallant Admiral. The objection taken to the word "untoward" did not appear to him very important. He fully concurred in sentiment with those who considered the battle an unfortunate and untoward event.

Lord Palmerston begged to repeat to the House what he had before stated, that the word so frequently alluded to in His Majesty's Speech was never intended to imply the least censure on the Gallant Officer. It was a fact, as he said before, that the event was unexpected; and whatever might be the skill or gallantry displayed by the Gallant Admiral and those who served under him, it could not be denied that the battle was untoward. With respect to the question put by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hobhouse), he was not aware that there existed any intention of proposing a vote of thanks. It was not the practice to propose such a vote unless for an action which took place in a state of actual war. With respect to the papers alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hobhouse), it would be unnecessary to produce them with any view to the defence of Admiral Codrington's conduct, as no one had censured it. On the other hand, if produced unnecessarily, they might and must have some effect on the future negociations that might be entered upon. If the efforts of His Majesty for carrying the Treaty into execution should be frustrated, that circumstance might render it advisable to produce the papers, for the purpose of shewing what had been done.—The Member for Armagh (Mr. Brownlow) refused his confidence to the Government as being opposed to the Catholic Claims. In this respect he did not see how the present Cabinet differed from that to which the Hon. Gentleman lately gave his support. In the present Government there was a majority of Members who had given their support to these Claims—so far was it from being founded on any principle of hostility. If he could for a moment consider it as not perfectly neutral on that great question, or could suppose that patronage was not to be fairly exerted without any reference to the subject, he for one should never have become a Member of the Government.

After some further discussion the Report was brought up and agreed to.

Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a Bill to transfer the Elective Franchise from Penryn to Manchester.

The East Retford Disfranchisement Bill was brought in and ordered to be read a second time on the 25th of February.

Mr. Tennyson renewed his motion for transferring the Elective Franchise from East Retford to Birmingham.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Resolved—That this House will not receive any Petition for Private Bills after Friday, the 15th day of February next.

Resolved—That no Private Bill be read the first time after Monday, the 17th day of March next.

Resolved—That this House will not receive any Report of such Private Bill, after Monday, the 5th day of May next.

J. H. LEY, Cl. Dom. Com.

FRIDAY.

Sir John Newport presented several Catholic Petitions.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move, in a Committee of the whole House, for a special Grant of Supply; but observed, in reply to a question by Mr. Hume, that he should not enter into any details in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

New Writs were moved for in the room of Sir C. Wetherell, who has accepted the office of Attorney-General; of Lord Graham, who has accepted the office of Commissioner for the affairs of India; and in the room of Lord Ashley, who has accepted a similar appointment.

We have just seen the First Part of a new Periodical, illustrated with splendid Engravings, called *The Olio; or, Museum of Entertainment*, which fully bears out its title—being, indeed, a rich selection, gleaned from the most valuable works of esteemed authors; and which, if continued in the style and spirit it has commenced, cannot fail of securing that patronage to which it appears so justly entitled.

Mr. Carne tells his readers in his *Tales of the West*, that many of the strange incidents therein embodied, are derived from personal observation and experience. A declaration such as this, from the author of the popular *Letters from the East*, which are so distinguished for activity of observation and vigour of detail, will lead the public to expect the highest gratification from his Western Romances. Mr. Carne, we believe, is the son of a banker in Cornwall, in which county most of the scenes in the new work are laid.

Literary Novelties.—The *Literary Gazette* of Saturday, Feb. 2, contains several literary novelties of considerable interest. Reviews of Irving's Columbus (unpublished), with copious extracts; Hook's 3d Series of Sayings and Doings, with ample illustrations of the first tale of "Cousin William;" a further amusing selection from Angelo's Anecdotes; The Slaughter-Houses of London considered; Blaquiere's Greece; Montgomery's Omnipresence of the Deity, a grand Sacred Poem, with quotations; Carne's Tales of the West; Cruikshank's Punch and Judy; and other new Publications. Letters from Paris and Lisbon. Scientific Intelligence. The Fine Arts; general Remarks on Lithography, and Notices of Exhibitions, New Prints, &c. Original Poetry. Proceedings of Learned Bodies, and Literary Information collected from a multitude of sources. Impartial Criticisms on the Drama; Sketches of Society, and a long list of Varieties.—Published every Saturday, by W. A. Scripps, 7, Wellington-street, Strand, and 7, South Moulton-street, price 8d.; or stamped (for Country Circulation by post), 1s.—The *Literary Gazette* is also published in *Monthly* and *Quarterly* Parts, for the convenience of exportation, and of those who have only occasional opportunities of receiving it. The Part for January, 1828, (containing 4 Numbers) price 2s. 8d. stitched, may now be had.

The caustic pen of the witty Colonel Leach is said to have been recognised in the new novel of *Almack's Revisited*; the sparkling dialogue and piquant anecdote with which it abounds, may have given rise to the surmise, but we doubt even his powers in sketching such scenes as are introduced—the Bachelor's dinner, the Money-lenders, Newmarket, and poor Silvertop as candidate for the Club, are all admirable pictures, while the Sneerwells, the Bosvilles, the Geikenglangs, Botts, &c. are finished portraits from originals, who have unconsciously been sitting, season after season, to this inimitable artist.

On the 16th ult. a fire broke out at Halifax, which destroyed five houses and a considerable amount in property.

A person residing at Gawsworth, is in custody for a second examination on a charge of attempting to poison his nephew, in order thereby to obtain a lease of his farm. He was observed by his niece to put some white powder into some buttermilk intended for his nephew. This however he denied, though he refused to taste the milk as a proof of his innocence; on which it was sent to Macclesfield to be chemically analysed, when it was found to contain arsenic.

School Vacations.—The attention of Parents and Guardians is most earnestly directed to two articles of essential importance to the youth of both sexes. One is Rowland's Macassar Oil, for embellishing the hair, to which the attention of youth of both sexes is particularly directed, as that inestimable and useful ornament, attended to in youth, is a sure preservation, and fixes a stamina for a beautiful Head of Hair. The only article that really possesses nutritious virtues for promoting a luxuriant growth of Hair is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, produces beautiful flowing curls, and renders hair that is harsh and dry, soft, smooth, and glossy as silk. The other is Rowland's Kalydor, for beautifying and preserving the skin and complexion.—As impostors purchase the empty bottles, and offer for sale a pernicious composition, instead of the genuine, it is indispensably necessary to ask for "Rowlands," and observe the prices are 3s. 6d.—7s.—10s. 6d. and 21s.; and each genuine bottle is signed on the outside in red "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton-garden."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Gazette de France* of Friday states that M. de Chabrol, one of the French Ministers, is about to give in his resignation. The reason is not mentioned.

Honduras papers to the 2d Dec. reached us on Saturday. From them we learn that the Government of Central America has issued several decrees that are harassing to the English settlers at Honduras; and that the colonists appear highly exasperated. They insinuate, but, we imagine, without foundation, that the Government of Guatemala intends to commence hostilities against the British settlement.

The German papers which arrived on Saturday, state that, notwithstanding the continued obstinacy of the Porte, the general opinion in Germany is, that peace will be maintained, consequently, the prices of corn do not rise. An article from Leghorn states that some English ships had sailed from Malta for Carabusa, to keep the Greek pirates in check; and from Smyrna we learn that the American corvette *Warren* has been very successful in her cruise against the pirates who infest those seas.—The latest intelligence in the papers from Constantinople is of Dec. 25th, at which time everything was perfectly tranquil. The Porte, however, was preparing the means of defence against any further hostilities, and causing the warehouses of Constantinople to be well stored with grain. For this purpose several European vessels, laden with corn, had been detained, and their cargoes taken out; but the Captains subsequently received their fair value, and were allowed to proceed to sea.

The following is an extract of a letter from Corfu, dated Dec. 31:—"On the 29th the *Dryad* frigate, Captain Crofton, arrived under a salute of the batteries of the fortress, with his Excellency Mr. Stratford Canning, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Porte. His Excellency left Constantinople the 11th, and the neighbourhood of Smyrna the 22d. In the same frigate arrived Mr. Wright, the British Consul-General at Constantinople. A Greek vessel from Dragomestre brings the news that Gen. Church had moved against Missolonghi, a few days before, at the head of 6000 men. Capitano Ziavella, from Eastern Greece, was also in the neighbourhood of Missolonghi with 3000. The flotilla which had blockaded the Gulf of Lepanto, at the head of which is Hastings's steam-boat, had appeared before Missolonghi. The progress of the Greeks in Candia is rapid. The revolution becomes general in the Island. The Turks have shut themselves up in the fortresses, leaving their property a prey to the Greeks, who are become very rich with the spoils. Count Capo d'Istria is hourly expected in Greece. He has already left Ancona."

ARMY AND MILITARY MATTERS.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

War Office, Jan. 29, 1828.—In pursuance of the King's commands, communicated to me by the Marquis of Lansdowne, I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a Retired Allowance of Three Shillings a Day should be granted to the Adjutants, and of One Shilling and Sixpence a Day to the Serjeant-Majors, of the Corps of Yeomanry whose services have been lately discontinued, provided such Adjutants and Serjeant-Majors have served as such in the Yeomanry ten years. These Allowances are to commence from the expiration of the six months for which an advance of pay has been made, but will not be tenable together with any other half-pay or military allowance, or with Chelsea pension.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, (Signed) PALMERSTON.

To the Commandants of the Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, discontinued from the 25th Dec. last.

The public mind has already been prepared for the return of our troops from Portugal. Orders have just been issued for that purpose. The transports will sail immediately for Plymouth. The following are the destinations of the different corps:—The Cavalry, Guards, Artillery, the Royal Staff Corps, the Waggon Train, the 63d Foot, and the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifle Corps, are ordered to England. The 4th Regt. of Infantry is ordered to Scotland. The Royal Welch Fuzileers, and the 43d Light Infantry, are ordered to proceed to Gibraltar; the 11th Regt. of Foot is ordered to Corfu; and the 10th Regt. of Infantry to Malta. The 85th Regt. of the Line is ordered to proceed from Gibraltar to Malta.

General Francis Fuller will, it is understood, be made Colonel of the 2d West India Regiment, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Byng, K.C.B. and G.C.H. appointed to the 29th Regt. of Foot.

Circuits.—*Home Circuit*—Lord Chief Justice Best and Mr. Justice Burrough.—*Oxford Circuit*—Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Vaughan.—*Northern Circuit*—Mr. Justice Bailey and Mr. Baron Hullock.—*Western Circuit*—Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Justice Gazelee.—*Norfolk Circuit*—Lord Tenterden and Mr. Baron Garrow. It is understood that the Circuits will commence early in the month of March.

Crockford's, or Life in the West, besides the deep interest it awakens in regard to a certain notorious establishment, possesses also a fund of entertainment of a general and local character. The author transports his readers from Almack's, the House of Commons, and Lady Lawnshades, to Crockford's; from London to Cheltenham and Malvern, at one moment to a great hotel in Bond-street, at another to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, with a spirit and facility that reminds one of the magic power of Aladdin's Lamp, and the humourous exploits of the Devil upon two Sticks. The air of truth which pervades the whole, stamps the work as one of a sterling nature, and which must be universally read, especially by men of rank and fashion.

Monthly Agricultural Report.—We have had occasion to report, during the months past, of late Autumn and Winter, not only the uncommon mildness and moisture, but even, it may truly be styled, the unnatural warmth of the atmosphere. This, as was to be expected, has produced various and opposite effects of good and evil. The profit of keeping stock abroad, in a thriving state, to so late a period, has been great; indeed, a double profit, considering the great quantity of hay and fodder of all kinds, which have in consequence been saved. The grass, with a spring verdure fresh upon it, may be said even yet to be growing; the early wild flowers have made their appearance; the buds of the forest trees are shooting; and even the birds begin tuning their notes, deluded into the expectation that Spring has already commenced! Restricting ourselves to these phenomena, we have an Australian Winter. Only four or five days of frost have yet occurred, and with but a small portion of snow in the southern counties.

The reverse of the picture, however, must not be forgotten, which, on a fair calculation, render it as a whole, decidedly unfavourable.—The unseasonable warmth and moisture have proved fatal to delicate and irritable constitutions, particularly among the aged. All undrained low lying lands are so thoroughly sodden, as to be reduced to a state of quagmire; vast breadths of land have been so inundated, as to assume the appearance of a sea, and boats have taken the place of land carriage.

On sound and good soils, the wheats still appear universally sound and luxuriant, indeed far too forward. On the opposite, much plant is lost; the vegetation shows a sickly colour, and the clug has been particularly active. Of course, on those patches or breadths which the floods have covered, the crop is destroyed. Tares are reported a general good crop, and great breadths are upon the land. Fallowing, carting, and the various operations proper to the season, are necessarily backward on all lands unfavourably situated: on those of an opposite description never more forward. Of potatoes there is a full national supply, notwithstanding occasional complaints of a deficient crop. Cider is generally retailed, by licence, at the lowest price known of late years, in the fruit districts.—*Monthly Magazine.*

A fire broke out on Friday night at Woolwich, in the Royal Artillery Hospital. The garrison beat to arms, and prompt assistance was rendered by persons accustomed to deal with fire, and hence was very soon subdued.

As the Marquis of Londonderry's carriage was proceeding to the English Opera House on Friday night, in turning the corner of Burleigh-street, in the Strand, the pole of the carriage knocked down an Italian lad, a vender of images, &c.; the coachman pulled up as quickly as possible, but not before the horses had trampled upon the poor fellow, who was immediately carried into the Exeter Arms public house for assistance; a medical gentleman attended and upon examination it was found that he was not seriously injured. The Marchioness, attended by Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Wyatt, were in the carriage, and upon hearing of the accident the Marchioness fainted, but was restored upon taking a glass of water. The party then proceeded to the theatre, and after having conducted the Marchioness to her box, Mr. Stapleton immediately proceeded to enquire after the welfare of the youth, and expressed his satisfaction that the accident was not of a serious nature, and having presented the youth with some money, had him sent home. The Marquis of Londonderry some time after the accident had happened, joined the party at the Theatre.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February—the Second Number of the New Volume—price Half-a-Crown, contains: I. The Game Laws—II. The Parting of Summer, by F. H.—III. Village Sketches, No. 9, The Bird-Catcher—IV. The Revenger's Tragedy—V. Travelling Particularities, No. 4, Dunkerque—VI. Mr. Field's Memoirs and Opinions of Dr. Parr—VII. The Editor's Journey.—VIII. Notes for the Month: Change of the Ministry; Second accident at the Thames Tunnel; The Claims of the Catholics; Sir George Mackenzie on Embalming; Rules for the Pickpockets; Natural Power of Languages; a pious Recollection; the New Bridge at Lambeth; American "Intelligence;" Claims of the "Ushers;" Compounding Felony; Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets; "The Voice of Humanity," &c. &c.—Reviews of New Books—The Theatres—Scientific and Literary Intelligence—Lists of Works published and in preparation—Obituary: William Grenville Graham:—Monthly Reports—Provincial Occurrences, &c. &c. Published by G. B. Whittaker, 13, Ave-Maria-lane. By whom is also published, embellished with a Portrait of LADY ISABELLA JEMIMA MANN,

LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE; containing the Thirty-eighth of a Collection of Portraits of the Female Nobility, and Four full-length Female Figures of the Fashions appropriately coloured. This elegant work is printed in royal 8vo. and consists, in addition to the Engravings, of 48 pages of Letter-press, made up of Tales, Sketches of Character, Notices of New Books, the Theatres, Exhibitions, &c. &c. Price 3s. Proof Impressions of the Portraits are published by M. Colnaghi, 23, Cockspur-street.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to various circumstances, we have been unable to reply to many correspondents whose favours are before us. We shall next week endeavour to make our acknowledgements to our friends.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

PARLIAMENT assembled last Tuesday, with the usual formalities; for which, and the Speech of His Gracious MAJESTY, delivered by the Commissioners, we refer our readers to the report in another part of our paper.

The Speech is admitted on all hands to be most satisfactory, and the only hitch which those who "must find fault" could make in it was, the word "untoward," as applied to the Navarino affair; that it was untoward no man can pretend to deny—first, because, to say the best of it, the waste of blood and money it occasioned has been considerable, and secondly, because if no worse consequences arise, and we are yet to make it up and be friends with the Porte, we shall of course have to indemnify the Turks for all the mischief, the doing which, cost us all, that has been already wasted upon the enterprise.

But, nevertheless, in the Lords, the Address would have passed without a grumble, had not Lord HOLLAND, anxious to display that feeling of general affection for every monarch in the world, for which he is proverbial, and which is so essential in the composition of a Foreign Secretary, taken the trouble to abuse the Turks in an elaborate speech, which must have cost him at least a week's "grinding," and to sneer at the term "ancient ally," as applied to their Government—this he did *con amore*. To vituperate any Government, let it be what it may, is Lord HOLLAND'S delight, and having no immediate opportunity of abusing any other than that of Turkey, he launched out with all the ardour of Whiggery to endeavour to put down Lord STRANGFORD, who, in seconding the Address, had taken a masterly review of the long continued alliance between England and the Porte.

Lord HOLLAND proceeded at great length to expatiate upon the merits of Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, and to quote cases which he considered in point, and especially that of Sir GEORGE BYNG, upon which he dwelt as if he liked it; but we could have helped his Lordship to a much more recent case, and one which seems almost as applicable—we mean that of Sir HOME POPHAM, who, fired with *zeal and patriotism*, carried off all the naval force from the Cape of Good Hope to Rio de Plata, to achieve a magnificent end, and for which that gallant and over-anxious officer was, upon his return to England, tried by a Court Martial, found guilty, and *severely reprimanded*: this case, however, did not strike Lord HOLLAND, who eulogized his man with unceasing volubility; a line of conduct which all the disciples of the same school have decided religiously to observe, first, because Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON is a Whig, and secondly, because it has been distinctly stated that thanks to him are not to be moved in the Parliament by the Ministry.

This being ascertained by the declaration of Lord PALMERSTON on Friday in the Commons, Mr. JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE has given notice that *he*—he himself, shall on St. Valentine's Day next make a motion to that effect—this opposition to the present Ministry, on the part of the Hon. Gentleman, arising, perhaps, less from public feeling than from the respect and affection he so notoriously entertained for the late Mr. CANNING, who was, it must be confessed, perfectly sensible of the gratitude due to the Honourable Gentleman for his good opinion.

It is stated in several of the papers that Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON is superseded—this is not true: no man can blame Sir EDWARD'S valour—no man can, putting himself in Sir EDWARD'S situation, censure the desire to strike a blow, which as an Admiral, with such means in his hands, he was able to strike—but most certainly the principle upon which he acted, whether it be a private feeling of honourable ambition, or a political feeling of hatred for the Turks, being an advocate for the Greeks, is one which never can be securely admitted in the Government of a country. The army—(like the woman)—that "deliberates," is lost. The Admiral who suffers his private sentiments to operate upon his public conduct, is not to be trusted: and certainly in the despatches, even as we were allowed to see them, Sir EDWARD says, that, after this thing and after the other thing which occurred, "I own *I felt*," that is, "I, Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, K.C.B. of Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and of BROOKES'S, in St. James's Street, both in the county of Middlesex—*I felt a desire to punish the offenders.*" Admitting this private sentiment, who could expect that Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, with half a hundred great thundering ships, of all nations, under his command, having glided into the port of Navarino as a friend, would hesitate to "punish the offenders" to the full extent of his power. The very admission of the feeling sanctions the belief that the battle need not have been fought.—However, as the affair must be sifted to the bottom, we shall leave it to time, merely observing, that the moment a Whig case is started, all common feeling goes, and those who have vilified and ridiculed an individual to the extent of their power in private life, suddenly burst into orators and advocates, the instant his measures, founded upon *their* politics, come to be the subject matter of discussion.

In the Commons, Mr. JENKINSON, Lord LIVERPOOL'S brother, moved the Address, in a speech full of fraternal feeling. We are ourselves doubtful as to the good effect of the measure, although its excellent intention is beyond a question; it called forth the mild irony and the gentle malice of Mr. BROUGHAM; but it certainly gave a much more cheering prospect of the state of the Noble Earl's mind, than we had been led to expect, or indeed, (as is singular enough) we have *since been taught* to cherish, through the medium of the BRIGHTON GAZETTE, a paper hitherto remarkable for the authenticity of its intelligence upon all such subjects.

Upon one point there seems as little doubt as Mr. BROUGHAM thinks there is—we mean that *blame is cast somewhere* by the word "untoward," in his MAJESTY'S Speech; indeed, we can hardly imagine it possible that any new Administration could take office without some qualifying remark upon the blunder of their predecessors. Where the blame rests, and where it ought to lie, time, as we say, and *papers* will prove; and until then we leave the "untoward" expression where we find it, only observing, that if we had been disposed to quibble upon words, we should have selected the word "collision" as one more fruitful in discussion than "untoward;" for how the fight of Navarino, which consisted in the attack of three fleets sailing into a bay to batter and thump one fleet which was lying at anchor, can be construed into a "*collision*," we do not understand. A collision is a striking together—for instance, when HUME breaks PRISCIAN'S head there is no *collision*—the thumps are all on one side.

THE Clergy, and the well-wishers to the Established Church, will be glad to hear that Lord LYNDHURST has bestowed the living of St. George's Bloomsbury, upon the Rev. JOHN LONSDALE, examining Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY. Many circumstances connected with the Reverend Gentleman's professional career, added to his personal merits and high qualifications, render this act of the CHANCELLOR most gratifying.

Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, who was spoken of for this piece of preferment, has been, we believe, actually appointed a Prebendary of Bristol.

THE proceedings in Parliament on Friday were wholly without interest, indeed it was a hard matter to scrape together a House of Commons. In the Lords, the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY made some forcible and judicious allusions to the infamous threats held out by the Popish Parliament in Ireland; defiance the most unqualified is the tone assumed by these disturbers, and the evident desire to push matters to a point no longer equivocal. We are of one opinion with respect to IRELAND—conciliation is out of the question, and if the head-strong spirit of a rebellious faction will call for the interposition of force, and render a second conquest necessary, it matters little when it comes. One thing is certain, that the greater latitude allowed to the refractory, the greater space they will fill; and however the policy of despising and treating with contempt such organized proceedings and their bloody consequences as are now in progress in that country—it is mistaken policy.

But even now, men well informed upon other points, get up in Parliament, or sit down in their studies, and speak or write for hours on the present tranquil state of IRELAND; why don't these well satisfied persons ask themselves what would be done in this country, or what the people would think, if Somersetshire, or Norfolk, or Hampshire, or Cumberland, were to be the scenes of nightly murder, of the immolation of whole families, of the stoppage of mails, of the assassination of Protestants for their religion's-sake—would any of these peaceably disposed persons write letters to their friends in Ireland, to congratulate them upon the beautiful tranquillity which reigned in all parts of England?—No—the whole thing is deceptive—that it is dreadful to contemplate we admit, but it is not the magnitude of the danger that is to prevent our looking it in the face; particularly as we believe it to be an evil, however tremendous, rapidly encreasing. The delay in taking strong measures appears to us to be little more than a delicate piece of ceremony as to who shall strike the first blow; and it may be relied upon, in Government as in Law, it is always better to be plaintiff than defendant.

We may, perhaps, be thought to speak strongly upon this important subject, but we will just call the attention of our readers to the following article from the WARDER of Saturday, which seems to embody the views and objects of the POPISH Parliament in a succinct and masterly style:—

"THE ASSOCIATION.

"The superior, and, indeed, overwhelming interest created by the glorious revolution in the Cabinet, left us little space, and less inclination, to notice Ireland's great nuisance, the Catholic Association. Our Wednesday's sheet, however, contains a report of the 'Fourteen Days' Meeting,' well worthy the attention of the KING'S loyal subjects, and of those authorities who administer his MAJESTY'S Government. There it is avowed that the Association is a *representative* body. It is avowed and approved of, that the Romish Priests '*will generate a focus of concentred discontent.*' We believe them—they have long laboured in that vineyard of sedition. It is avowed that they will seek to *control the* KING'S *prerogative* in the choice of his Ministers; subvert the Constitution under the stale and factious pretence of '*Reform in Parliament*;' and a '*Repeal of the Union*,' seek to effect the *separation* of the now, thank God! legislatively united kingdom. Finally, it announces, '*periodical simultaneous meetings*,' or, probably, in their true character and object—*drillings to insurrection.* We trust we shall soon have a Government that will assert its own dignity, and the strength of the laws, in putting down this flagitious and abominable mischief."

A Commercial Convention, upon principles of liberal reciprocity, between Brazil and the Hanse Towns, has been signed at Rio de Janeiro, and ratified by His Brazilian Majesty the 17th of November last. The Hanseatic Plenipotentiaries, Envoys Extraordinary, M. GILDEMEISTER, Senator of Bremen, and M. SIEVEKING, Syndic of Hamburgh, arrived at Falmouth, on board His Majesty's packet, *Mutine*, the 27th of January. The Ratifications are to be exchanged at London.

IT does not seem probable—that is unless there is a simpleton in the case—that there will be any contest for Dover, for the present vacancy, occasioned by the accidental elevation of Mr. WILBRAHAM BOOTLE to the Peerage.

At the last election, Mr. HALCOMB, one of the present candidates, was unexpectedly defeated by some of Mr. WILBRAHAM'S committee joining Mr. THOMPSON, HALCOMB'S opponent and theirs in politics, for a reason which never has been quite clearly developed—namely, that had two Ministerial men been returned, they would most likely have *shared the patronage* which is disposable in that borough—a patronage which Mr. WILBRAHAM BOOTLE and his friends have long enjoyed in security, they always proffering to support an opposition man, or even a radical, who is not likely to interfere with their pickings.

This proceeding, it should be understood, has been extremely unpopular with the respectable part of the population at Dover, who are anxious that Government should be supported by both their members; and Mr. HALCOMB has again come forward to try the ground again—having, we believe, offered Lord LIVERPOOL'S interest to retire, in case they had a candidate to propose: they had none, and therefore Mr. HALCOMB, who canvassed most successfully, and expected no opposition, felt that, now the WILBRAHAMS were gone, he might quietly get his seat—But no; although the Lord of SKELMERSDALE is away, the spirit is there—and a young WILBRAHAM BOOTLE was hauled forward as a candidate: from this, however, he begged to be excused—(the SKELMERSDALES are not over-rich)—Then came a gentleman with the all-imposing name of RUSSELL—but no; although he came upon the Treasury interest, *he* chose to decline; after which an Attorney was sent to London to fish for candidates, and, on Friday last, a M'KILLOP bit. This gentleman is, we believe, an East India agent—however, the bite proved only a nibble, and Mr. M'KILLOP never came: but *between Monday and Tuesday last*, down did come a real living flesh-and-blood candidate, in the person of Mr. TRANT, of Portland-place, once Member for Okehampton, and then, we believe, ministerial, but, as it is said, a partisan of the Papists. Mr. TRANT, judging very wisely that the least said is the soonest mended, declines answering any questions which may be put to him—is coldly received, and will not, we think, go to a poll: his friends have hinted that the affair will not cost him more than a thousand pounds—We say six—aye, perhaps seven.

The COURIER, which we suppose is to be (from what we see) the authoritative paper, states, that Mr. TRANT was most favourably received in Dover. We can vouch for the fact that he met with very little opposition,—for he arrived at two o'clock in the morning, when every body was fast asleep, and the chambermaid was obliged to turn out to make him a bed. It appears to us that Mr. HALCOMB is certain of his return—if, as we have been informed from excellent authority, the friends of Lord LIVERPOOL decline starting a candidate; if that be not true, and Mr. TRANT be that candidate—why then indeed, we, knowing Dover, do not pretend to be so positive.

THE Marquess GRAHAM and Lord ASHLEY are the new Commissioners for India affairs, in the room of Sir JAMES MACDONALD and the *Right Honourable* Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH.

We have elsewhere touched upon the state of Ireland. In the constitution of the present Administration there is one feature possessing a singularity which has not hitherto been noticed. It is that by far the most influential portion of its members have commenced their political career in Ireland, as Chief Secretaries of that country. His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON filled that office in 1805 or 1806, when only the Hon. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY; so did the present Home Secretary, under the late Duke of RICHMOND, as Lord Lieutenant; the President of the Board of Trade, under the Earl of TALBOT; and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Marquis WELLESLEY.

YEA AND NEY.

LAFITTE asked his girl if she'd marry a Prince,
Expecting, of course, she'd say, *Yes!*
But judge his surprise, in return for his hints,
When she blushingly whispered out, NEY.

St. James's Place, Feb. 1, 1828. S. R.

THERE is published in this great city, every month, as we dare say very few people know, a small well-printed unpretending little periodical, called the "ANTI-SLAVERY MONTHLY REPORTER," forwarded to abolitionists at four shillings the hundred, upon application to *the* "Secretary" at the house of the "Society," and so on, by which we are led to suppose that there is an Anti-Slavery Society with a Secretary, and a Secretary with a salary and so on—however, we have often seen this little book and said to ourselves what a nice pretty little book it was, and sometimes we have been induced to look into it, to read all about the slaves with silken skins, and the planters with iron claws and hoofs, and cats o'nine tails, growing out of their heads, and cart-whips sticking out of their tails; but we found nothing new—nothing edifying—so at last we laid aside the little book, and said to ourselves we would have nothing more to do with it.

But on Thursday evening the number of the little book for the present month of January being before us, we, consoling ourselves that we were not wanted in the House of Commons, or indeed in any house except our own—fell to considering the actual plight of the planters in consequence of the change in the Government, which has benefitted everybody else in the United Kingdom and its dependencies, save and except Sir JAMES SCARLETT, the Right Hon. GEORGE TIERNEY, the Marquess of LANSDOWNE, the Right Hon. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, and a few others of the "small fry" too tedious to mention—and a pretty mess they seem to us to be in.

The planters as we take it are opposed systematically (we shall come to the cry against them presently) by three great enemies, in the shapes of liberalism, fanaticism, and self-interest—the first is brought to the conflict by the political economists, the second by the saints, and the third by the East Indians—at the tail of this regular force come the guerrillas, the irregulars, in the shape of radicals and revolutionists, all ready to join or act with any one of the other organized factions merely for the love of mischief and the delight of pulling down.

In addition to this actual array against the planter, appears a distinct declaration, fulminated from high places, that if the planters are what is called refractory, they are to be managed through *enactments affecting the introduction of Colonial produce.*

Let us, said we, first take one moment's glance at the state of the planter with all this force against him, considering how the present Administration is formed.

Liberalism, the first grand assailant, is represented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies himself; the three elements of settled enmity are naturally combined in Mr. CHARLES GRANT, for he is both a Liberal and a Saint, and moreover, a proprietor, not only of East India Stock, but of East India soil, deriving his income from the produce of that soil, and the result of East India manufacture. Mr. GRANT is President of the *Board of Trade*; the disposition of the Right Honourable Gentleman that way tending may be pretty well ascertained from the fact, that shortly after he was appointed Vice-President of the Board, of which Mr. HUSKISSON was then President, the latter Right Honourable Gentleman, in his official capacity, proposed a continuation of the protecting duties in favour of West India sugar—Messrs. FOWEL BUXTON, WILL SMITH, WOOLRYCH WHITMORE, and the East Indians, *divided against the Ga-*

ernment; and the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, divided *with him*; and we have reason to believe that that Right Hon. Gentleman believes as he says—that *their* point is as good as carried.

Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS, who is now the Vice-President, is committed on the West India Question in all its bearings, and then—but no matter, said we—here is enough to shew that the fight will be a savage one, and the best thing we can do for the planters, instead of trying to set up a battery against all the talent, and sanctity, and virtue, and purity, which their antagonists have got ready, will be to try and make out, again and again, that their case is yet ill-understood—that they are misrepresented, libelled, and calumniated—and that half the horrors of a slave's condition are caricatured and exaggerated, and that experience, practical knowledge, facts deduced from credible witnesses—from persons accustomed to the manners and habits of colonial life—should be called in as the best auxiliaries to the planter's cause: but, said we to ourselves, where shall we find them—BROUGHAM's book in defence of slavery, is now, thanks to ourselves, somewhat hacknied—what can we lay hold of, to give a fair dispassionate state of the case? Puzzled and confounded for the moment—what did we do, but take up, in despair, the very little, snug, small, unpretending, *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for the present month, of which we have already made honourable mention.

In borrowing facts, however, we are generally very cautious, and should certainly have hesitated to extract any thing from such a work, without first seeing that the information was properly authenticated; and accordingly, with the highest gratification, we discovered that all the little anecdotes and illustrations which we are about to give, were vouched for upon the authority of Mr. THOMAS PRINGLE, of No. 18, Aldermanbury; a gentleman descended, probably, from the well-known family whose reputation for middling-sized pigs has been proverbial in this country ever since the days of the renowned JOHNNY—the first breeder upon record.

Mr. PRINGLE sets out by lamenting an omission in the discussions on slavery, which he proposes to remedy, and begins by quoting TACITUS and Mr. CLORTE, (the respectable proprietor of Constantia, we presume), and by detailing the *fie fie* conduct of the slave girls at Cape Town, who are dressed up to allure, and who are, as it must be confessed, until seventeen or eighteen years of age, extremely handsome, and as fair and as white as their mistresses—we do not know whether Mr. PRINGLE ever happened to see a slave girl who lived in the rear of Mr. ECKSTEIN's house, at Symond's Town, because he need submit no better specimen of personal attraction than her; but we must beg to submit, in Mr. PRINGLE's own words, the reason why the Cape slave girls are all so pretty, so fond, and so fair—he says in the Tract, whence we quote, p. 166.

"Slaves, particularly females, bring a very high price, when they are white, and at all handsome; and when such children happen to be born, it is a matter of general joy in the family, and of congratulation in the neighbourhood. *In one instance, which came under the observation of the writer*, in one of the *most genteel families* in Cape Town, an *Irishman is kept, for no other apparent purpose but that of improving the stock of slaves.* The children *of this man* are the fairest and handsomest slave children I have seen in South Africa. They are, *in fact, white!!!*"

That this is a fact we have no doubt—for who can doubt PRINGLE?—the distinctive appellation of the office which DERMOT MALOONEY holds in this *genteel family* is not given, but if the purpose of his being kept in it is *so very apparent*, we suppose there is no difficulty in finding a name for his employment.

But it is not our purpose to detail the little extravagancies of our friend PRINGLE; our object is to shew, as he does, that after all, the outcry against slavery and its horrors, is mere quackery—mere caricature—to prove this, and to prove how absurd all the exaggerations are with which the saints would cram the ignorant and inexperienced, Mr. PRINGLE gives two or three anecdotes—at least PRINGLE himself does not mean to illustrate that point, but by endeavouring to shew the *demoralizing system* of slavery, as he calls it, he unwittingly lets out the real secret, that when the system is seen, there is nothing to be shocked at.

Hear PRINGLE—

"A friend of mine (H. W. Money, Esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service,) on seeing, one day, a poor black fellow suffering, remarked, in the hearing of his mistress, "What a wretched system is slavery!" To this remark, *the lady instantly replied*—"Wretched, indeed, Sir, the worst system upon earth! that fellow cost my husband 4000 rix-dollars; and *what a dreadful thing it is to think that all this money may be lost in a moment by his death.*" The first thing you hear of on the death of a slave is, 'That is a dead loss of 3000 or 4000 rix-dollars, to the poor man, his master.'"

PRINGLE here is facetious—"the death of a slave is a *dead loss*"—but he is more useful in his matter of fact; the lady, who knew that every care was taken, and would be taken, of the slave, anticipated with dread the loss of her husband's property. Hear another instance of hard-heartedness:—

"One of the most respectable individuals among the Colonists, after having given the writer an account of the numerous qualifications of one of his slaves, and after having shewn him several proofs of his skill and industry, concluded by remarking, 'I have not yet got over the death of that slave: I would not have parted with him if any man had offered me seven thousand rix-dollars for him.' This remark used to be repeated almost every time we met, for years after the death of the slave; and the painful part of the event, the amount of the loss sustained by his death, never failed to be mentioned in the same feeling manner."

To be sure it did—and nothing could more reasonably express the affection of the master for his slave—who ever heard a chimney-sweeper in London, whose little raw-kneed, half-skinned 'prentice had stuck in a pot and been stifled while brushing down MACAULAY's chimnies, or sweeping out WILBERFORCE's flues, say he "would not have had little JEM sifficated in that ere vay for eight hundred pounds or more, that's vat he vood'nt," or where is the servant in London worth half the sum to any employer.

Mr. PRINGLE himself is aware of this, for he says the next minute—

"That men, in all countries, attach more importance to their own property, than they do to the happiness or lives of their fellow-creatures, is too obvious to require proof. *Generally speaking, where are the shopkeepers or farmers in England, who are not more grieved by the loss of four or five hundred pounds sterling*, than they are by the death of a servant, whose place they can supply the next hour?"

We don't know—we never found them, and *that* it was, which puzzled us when we heard the author descanting upon the mammon-like feeling of his respectable friend.

But a truce with the mere daggle-tail of common life or common names—the author selects a history upon the authority of Capt. OWEN, of the Royal Navy, brother of the gallant and distinguished Sir EDWARD OWEN, which, as it goes materially to illustrate our point, we must beg leave to insert in the lump:—

"Senor MANUEL PEDRO D'ALMEYDRA, is a native of Portugal, and now a considerable merchant at Mozambique, on the eastern coast of Africa. In the early part of his life, he commanded a slave vessel which traded between the eastern coast of Africa and South America. During this period, on some of his visits to the Cape of Good Hope, while engaged in this traffic, he became acquainted with a respectable family at the Cape, and married one of the daughters, a lady of good character and amiable disposition, and who possessed also considerable talents, polished manners, and a good address. Before he obtained the consent of the lady, *he was obliged to promise that he would relinquish the slave-trade, and employ his vessel in some other branch of commerce.* After marriage, however, his wife went to sea with him; and from attending to navigation as an amusement, she soon made it a serious occupation; and while she continued at sea, *the whole management of the ship devolved upon her.* She used to take lunar observations, and to keep the ship's reckoning much better than Captain D'ALMEYDRA, and he trusted every thing to her. Habit, which soon reconciled to a life at sea, ere long reconciled her also to the slave trade. After several years, in which they were successful, they settled at Mozambique, and are, at present, people of the first influence at that settlement. When his MAJESTY's ships, the *Leven* and *Barracouta*, employed in surveying the coasts of Africa, were at Mozambique in 1823, the officers were introduced to this family, and it was an opinion agreed in by all, that Donna SOPHIA D'ALMEYDRA was the most superior woman they had seen from the time they had left England. Captain OWEN, the leader of this expedition, expressing to Senor D'ALMEYDRA, his detestation of slavery, the Senor replied, 'You will not be long here before you change your sentiments. *Look at my* SOPHIA *there. Before she would marry me, she made me promise that I should give up the slave trade.* When we first settled at Mozambique, she was continually interceding for the slaves, and she constantly wept when I punished them, *and now she is among the slaves from morning to night. She regulates the whole of my slave establishment*; she inquires into every offence committed by them, pronounces sentence upon the offender, *and stands by and sees him punished.*'

Not satisfied with this forcible illustration, the writer says—

"He has seen in the course of five or six years, as great a change upon English ladies and gentlemen of respectability, as that described to have taken place in Donna SOPHIA D'ALMEYDRA; and one of the individuals he has in his eye, while he writes this passage, lately confessed to him this melancholy change, remarking at the same time, '*how altered I am in my feelings with regard to slavery.* I do not appear to myself the same person I was on my arrival in this colony, and if I would give the world for the feelings *I then had, I could not recall them.*'"

And now what does all this prove?—that the hearts of our countrymen and countrywomen too, become hardened by the sight of misery, or that their whole disposition is so changed, that a lady who shrunk at the idea of the slave trade, should attend all the whippings and floggings of the nigger-men for amusement? No—the fact is, that strangers go to colonies impressed with the ideas which the quacks and humbugs of the day drill into their heads; and when they arrive amongst the depressed wretched objects of misery and distress, whose sufferings and tortures have been the theme of conversation over the East India sugar and free-growing tea, their surprise exceeds their horror. They find nothing disgusting or harrowing as they expected—they naturally fall into the habits of the land they live in, and only wonder how they could have been such silly dupes before they came out.

And hereabouts we must make an apology—we have just discovered that Mr. PRINGLE, who testifies to the truth of all these illustrative anecdotes, is *not* the avowed author—he is, it seems by the red book, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery body, and vouches in his proper name for the authenticity of what is published. We must confess we think nothing gained by the present number, but the most satisfactory evidence that the stories of slave horrors are calumnies; for by their own shewing, they prove that ladies—aye, English ladies, see nothing so abominable in it, while living in the midst of it; and if they do not go the whole length of SOPHIA in witnessing the punishments, perfectly accord in the necessity of such discipline.

With one extract more we must conclude. The writer, whoever he may be—PRINGLE being still voucher—gives the *following reasons why a man cannot be a good master to his blacks*, to which, as illustrative, not only of the character of the *suffering negro*, but of the great question of "Free Labour," we beg to call attention—

"When a master, *at first even disposed to be lenient, sees his property wasting, his farm unproductive, and himself verging to bankruptcy*, (*it may be* through his own mismanagement, though he may attribute it to the indolence and dishonesty of his slaves) while his neighbours, *who neither clothe nor feed their slaves so well, nor treat them with the same kindness, preserve their property, obtain a greater quantity of labour, and are prospering in their circumstances; he is apt to form a bad opinion of the slave character.* He will then be heard confessing that, on his arrival in the colony, he formed an erroneous opinion of slavery, and of slave treatment; *that he imagined every thing might be done by kindness*; and that he was too severe upon the discipline of the old colonists; but he now sees that these people are fit for nothing but being slaves, and that nothing will do with them but the lash. This conversion from his former opinions to the established opinions of the experienced colonists, gives rise to a correspondent practice. The indulgence with which he may have treated his slaves in the first instance, is exchanged for severity, and in every case, where he may be driven by his passions to exercise brutal cruelty on his slaves, or where his general conduct may be rigorous, harsh, and oppressive, he satisfies his conscience, and consoles himself, while he refers to the indulgence with which the slaves were at a former time treated, with thinking that he is the most tender-hearted man alive, and that the severities to which he is *now* obliged to subject his slaves, *are the necessary results of their own obstinacy* and depravity."

Which they no doubt are—Mr. BROUGHAM says nothing is to be done with a slave without the "lash of the driver,"—aye! so says BROUGHAM over and over again; and so, it seems, says our friend, the friend of Mr. PRINGLE; but what he says we leave for our readers, satisfied ourselves, that we have made a case out, of their own shewing, to prove that without coercion slaves will not work; and that as for the system, talk of it here as you will, "the tenderest ladies and gentlemen"—(there's civil language for an Abolitionist)—will fall into it in six months, and like it just as if they had been used to it all their lives—which we contend has nothing whatever to do with the corruption of their hearts or minds, but simply proves that it is not what they expected, and that they have been, like the rest of their countrymen and countrywomen, who have never made the experiment, humbugged by the united exertions of the Colonial *Parcæ*—LIBERALISM, FANATICISM, and SELF-INTEREST.

THE following are extracts from foreign papers received last night:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 14.—We have been looking with the most eager expectation for the arrival of the first Tartar from Constantinople after the battle of Navarino was known there. He came, and the Pacha immediately sent for the consuls of the three allied powers, and declared to them, that whatever might be the final issue of the political negociations, he would give them, and the subjects of their sovereigns, entire protection. No European, therefore, thinks of leaving Egypt, even in case of war. The finances of the Pacha are in a most deplorable condition, and no idea can be formed of the scarcity of money here.

"LEGHORN, Jan. 13.—We have received letters from Malta to the 7th Jan. which bring the following particulars:—'An English corvette and a brig sailed yesterday to join the other ships off Carabusa, in order to keep that nest of pirates in check. In the harbour of Malta there are four Russian ships of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, also some English frigates and brigs. The English ships of the line *Asia* and *Albion*, and the *Rose* corvette, sailed for England six weeks ago.' By an Austrian brig we have news from Constantinople to the 25th December. The Government had detained a number of ships laden with corn, among which were eight Maltese, had taken the cargoes at a certain fixed price, and then suffered the ships to sail in ballast without obstacle. A Sardinian ship, which has arrived in seven days from Navarin, brings the news that Ibrahim Pacha had secretly embarked for Alexandria."

AT Plymouth, the other day, an Irish sentinel, who had mounted guard several times during Prince MIGUEL's stay—(what a lucky thought getting him there!)—had been in the habit of pointing out the different persons of the suite as they passed and re-passed, to the spectators, was at last puzzled. "Who's that, O'REILLY?"—"Lord MOUNTCHARLES."—"Who's that, Paddy?"—Sir WILLIAM." "Who's that, O'REILLY?"—"Marquis PALL-MALLA." "Who's that?" "Don MIGUEL." "Who's that?"—"Don FRANCISCO." At last one of the suite, distinguished by a golden key which he wore at his button, went by—"Who's that, Pat?"—Pat did not know, for he had never seen him before—however, he was determined not to shew his ignorance—"That," said he—"that—why DON KEY—there are half-a-dozen of the family down here."

THE STANDARD of last night has the following:—

BY EXPRESS.

"We have just received by express the *Gazette de France* of yesterday's date, the most interesting article is that relating to further changes in the French Ministry. The following are extracts:—

"We read in a morning paper of this day,—"'What we consider as more certain than the dismissal of the two ministers who are considered as the chief members of the cabinet, is the projected dismissal of M. de Chabrol, Minister of the Marine. This measure is thought to be absolutely decided, and that the only question is now who shall replace him.'"

"'They write from Vienna of the date of Jan. 23, that private letters from Trieste assert that the commanders of the combined squadrons in the Mediterranean, have declared all the ports of Greece now occupied by the Turks in a state of blockade, and have ordered some ships of war to cruize before Patras, Modon, Coron, and Navarin, to enforce this declaration. If this news is confirmed it will be a fresh step towards a state of war with the Porte.'"

THEATRES.

MR. PRICE has made another lucky hit—one of PEAKE's most whimsical efforts, made to fit JONES, LISTON, and MATHEWS, (we put them alphabetically—we really are uncertain how else we should arrange their precedence, they are all so good) called the HAUNTED INN, has been produced at Drury-lane, which promises to keep the sides shaking and the coffers full.

We hope Mr. PEAKE will not take offence if we do not attempt to detail the plot of his drama, in which there are, as usual, an old gentleman, *Sir Tomkyn Probe*, and a young gentleman, *Levant*, which young gentleman is JONES, as young as ever; *Tadpole*, a waiter, by LISTON, and *Trot*, a corporal, by MATHEWS, who, although his original *corporal trot* has been somewhat damaged by his accident, bids fair, with his colleagues, to keep the Farce on a run.

The situations are excellent, the dialogue smart, sharp, and touchy; the acting perfect, and the whole thing exactly what it should be.

Miss PATON returns to the theatre next week, after one of the most successful professional excursions ever made; overflowing houses, and consequently overflowing treasuries, have been the constant results of her performances throughout the country, and what will perhaps more gratify her admirers—and who are not?—than hearing of her theatrical triumphs—we understand that the lengthened excursion she has taken, has had the effect of entirely re-establishing her health.

Some of our theatrical friends are loud in their demands for a critique upon the *Serf*, acted at Covent Garden, and wrongly attributed to Lord NORMANBY. Lord NORMANBY—'spite of his politics—is a clever and accomplished young Nobleman. The criticism we beg to decline.

Paris Papers up to the 31st of last month have been received. We extract from them the substance of the new treaty of Intervention in regard to the affairs of Turkey and Greece, which it seems reached Vienna three days before the news of the fall of the late English Ministry, who were parties to it. We have also given an article from Constantinople of the 2d ult., describing in favourable terms the present disposition of the OTTOMAN PORTE, which is said to have made some concession for the attainment of a pacific arrangement.

The castle of Scio is stated to have held out until the morning of the 20th of December, when the Greeks having completed the mines, and desirous of avoiding unnecessary bloodshed, sent in a final proposition to the besieged, which had brought about the preliminaries of a treaty for the surrender of the place.

(*From the Gazette de France, Thursday, January 31.*)

PARIS, Jan. 30.—We extract the following from the *Augsburgh Gazette*:—

"The Protocol of the Conferences on the question of Intervention between the Ministers of Russia, France, and England, was finally agreed upon on the 21st December; and the measures were concerted which are to be taken, not to delay the work of pacification in the East. The following are the stipulations of the new Treaty:—

"All the efforts made to induce the PORTE to adopt the Intervention of the three Powers having been fruitless, the Contracting Powers will make use of the means which are in their power to require with energy of the PORTE to attend at length to the proposals which have been made to it for the good of humanity and for the security of the commerce of all nations. Though military operations by sea and land, says the Protocol, may perhaps become necessary to attain this object, every thing will be done in the spirit of the Treaty of the 6th of July, and no one of the Contracting Powers shall have the right, under any pretext, to seek an aggrandisement of territory, or any other advantages whatever. The expences caused by carrying the measures into execution shall be subjected to a common estimation, and the nature of the indemnities shall be stipulated."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.—Whoever has attentively followed the negociations respecting the Greek question since the time which preceded the departure of the Ambassadors, must be convinced that the PORTE has found the line between the necessity of its preservation an attitude full of dignity; and that at a moment when its continual refusals made the Ambassadors lose their patience, it had contrived, with an ability which it was not suspected to possess, to resume the broken thread of the negociation, and has left itself to an arrangement proposed with moderation, but without humbling itself. If it was not able to produce a favourable result, incompatible, perhaps, with the delicate situation of the Ambassadors, and the peculiar constitution of the country, it has at least gained, by vindicating itself from the reproach or being irreconcileable. It has made one step towards a pacific arrangement, and must now expect from the wisdom of the Christian Powers, that they will answer to its friendly advances to celebrate a feast of reconciliation in the interest of the European Alliance, for all rancour must have disappeared with the announcement of the victory, and the vanquished must have acquired a friend, and even a protector. The PORTE is willing to

recognize the Greek Islands and the Morea; to grant them the right of governing themselves; to convert the capitation tax into a general tribute; to withdraw the Turkish troops; and to retain only some fortresses in New Greece;—in a word, to approximate to the Treaty of 6th July; and it must expect that it will not be repulsed when it acknowledges itself morally vanquished. No unfavourable interpretation ought to be put on the conduct of M. de Rayneval, to whom the Porte had transmitted, through the Sardinian Envoy, the proposals relative to Greece some days before his departure, for not having entered into any negociation after the departure of his colleagues, and having considered himself from that moment as absent from Constantinople, and without any diplomatic character. But on the other hand, we cannot blame the Porte, who considered the refusal of the Russian Ambassador to receive its proposals of conciliation as an unfriendly act, and thought itself obliged to resume the attitude which it had quitted.

The sentiments of the Allied Sovereigns, who doubtless will not have less regard for the honour of the Porte than the rights of oppressing humanity had to expect from them, are a pledge for the maintenance of peace, for they must consider the proposals made in the last instance to M. De Ribeaupierre, as if they had received them, and act in a spirit favourable to the friendly relations which have not yet ceased to exist. The Neutral Powers whose disinterested views have been constantly manifest in the course of these important negociations; who had not only to attend to the object of these negociations, but also to remove the prejudices of irritated minds—these Powers will certainly continue to employ their good offices, and will thereby convince the world that they desire no less than the partisans of philanthropy, the pacification of Greece, and that they consider no effort as too great—no means as too expensive, to stop in a truly Christian manner the effusion of blood, and to establish on durable foundations, the peace of Europe.—(*Augsburg Gazette.*)

Vienna, Jan. 21.—It was on the 12th January that our English Courier brought the Supplementary Treaty, concluded on the 21st of December last, at London, between France, England, and Russia. Sir H. Wellesley, though ill, immediately enclosed the additional Treaty to Prince Metternich. Three days afterwards, a Courier brought the news of the fall of the English Ministry which signed this Convention. Every body is naturally impatient to know what effect this circumstance will have on our affairs.

On the 12th February we shall have grand fetes, it being the Emperor's birth-day, who will attain his 60th year.

There is an improbable report that the Crown Prince Ferdinand will be declared by his Majesty Joint-Regent.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Feb. 1.—Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the Commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. C. Peaby, of Trinity college, and Mr. J. Baily, of St. John's college, the first and second Wranglers.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. J. Lonsdale, B. D. examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury and late Fellow of King's college, to the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Willis.

The Rev. C. Collyer has been instituted to the rectory of Cley next the Sea; patron, J. W. Tomlinson, Esq.

The Rev. W. M'Douall, M.A. Vicar of Ashby de la Zouch, has been presented by the Marquis of Bute, to the rectory of Luton, Bedfordshire.

We understand that the clergy in the city and vicinity of York, intend to petition Parliament against the passing of a Bill which will will be brought forward in the ensuing Session, to allow dissenters who deny the doctrine of the Holy Trinity to be married before a Justice of the Peace; a measure which, if carried into effect, will divest matrimony of its holy character and sacred obligations, and degrade it to a mere civil contract.

H. S. Cocks, Clerk, M.A. has been instituted to the rectory of Leigh, with the chapelry of Bransford annexed, void by the resignation of H. B. Donville, Clerk, M.A. the last Incumbent, on the presentation of Earl Somers.

W. B. Pole, A.B. has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the rectory of Upper Swell, void by the resignation of H. Pole, Clerk, on the presentation of C. Pole, of Wicklow House, Esq.

W. S. Robinson, A.B. has been instituted to the rectory of Durham, Gloucestershire, void by the death of the Rev. G. Swayne, on the presentation of Wm. Brathwaite, of Durham Park, Esq.

The Hon. and Rev. J. Marsham, D.D. rector of Kirby-Overblow, has been presented to the vicarage of Wateringbury, in Kent.—Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Oxford, Feb. 2.—On Tuesday last the Lord Bishop of Llandaff resigned the Headship of Oriel college, in this University; and on Thursday the Rev. Edward Hawkins, M.A. Fellow of that Society, was unanimously elected Provost.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Monday next, the 4th inst. for the election of a Burgess of the University; Mr. Peel having accepted the office of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Rev. G. O. Townshend, B.A. Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Rev. J. Satterthwaite, deceased.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. J. J. Hodson, M.A. to the rectory of Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire, vacant by the cession of the Rev. J. Troughton; patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven.

The Rev. G. Wood, M.A. rector of Cann St. Rumbold, to hold the rectory of Dorchester Holy Trinity with Frome Whitfield thereto annexed.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Tuesday being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the Throne, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the flags flying from the steeples of the different churches. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute. The day was remarkably fine, and an immense concourse of people were assembled in St. James's Park on the occasion.

Command of the Army.—The Commission has not yet been made out. It is now said that the Commissioners will be Lord Hill, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Herbert Taylor.

Sir Henry Hardinge returns to the Ordnance Department. Sir Geo. Clerk and Mr. Denison will return to the Admiralty, as Members of the Council to the Lord High Admiral. Lord F. L. Gower will, it is rumoured, succeed the Hon. Mr. Stanley, as Colonial Secretary.

The elections for Harwich and Haslemere take place to-morrow; when Mr. Herries for the former, and Sir J. Beckett for the latter, are expected to be returned without opposition. The Liverpool and Dover elections will come on next Tuesday.

Mr. Secretary Peel will be re-elected for the University of Oxford, without opposition.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains an Order of the King in Council, which declares that it shall be lawful for ships of the United States of America, arriving in ballast at any port or place in the island of Anguilla, in which a custom is, or shall be established, to export salt and fruit, or either of them, from such port or place, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; subject, nevertheless, to the payment of all such duties as by any law in force within the said island are or shall be payable upon ships, or upon the exportation of any such salt or fruit.

The pulling down of the portico of Carlton Palace proceeds as rapidly as the size and firmness of the masonry will permit. Cleopatra's Needle is, we hear, to supply its place, by ornamenting the centre of the square now forming on the site of the palace and gardens.

A serious accident had nearly occurred on Wednesday morning to the Marquis of Chandos, as his Lordship was crossing from St. James's-street to Piccadilly, from one of the light market carts passing at a rapid rate, the shaft of which struck his Lordship on the shoulder, and caused his fall; but, fortunately, from his Lordship having seized the horse's bridle at the moment, he was enabled to save himself from being thrown under the wheel. We are happy to hear his Lordship experienced no injury.

Thames Tunnel.—At a meeting of the Shareholders it was resolved to receive voluntary subscriptions in aid of the funds for carrying this great project into effect.

A vacancy takes place in the representation of New Sarum, by the advancement of Lord Folkstone, on his father's death, to the Earldom of Radnor.

One fact was disclosed in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, which will give universal satisfaction. It is, that the Earl of Liverpool's indisposition is so far abated, that he has been able to take an interest in recent events, and to form a decisive opinion upon the late changes. By his Lordship's authority, his brother, Mr. C. Jenkinson, declared to the House of Commons, "that the present Administration had his (Lord Liverpool's) entire approval—his perfect approbation."

Sir James Scarlett on Monday resumed his seat in the Court of King's Bench, according to his seniority as King's Counsel, leaving the place of precedence to the Solicitor-General.

Right of Access to Police Courts.—The grand jury at the Bristol sessions, last week, returned, on the prosecution of Mr. James Acland, late proprietor of the *Bristolian*, a true bill against Wm. Fripp, jun. Esq. alderman of that city, and William Barrell, a police-officer, for having, on the 14th of June last, pending a case of final adjudication, ejected the said Mr. Acland from the justice-room at the Guildhall. When the bill had been found, Mr. Acland applied for and obtained warrants against the parties. The important question in this case is, therefore, now in a fair way of being brought to legal decision.

Dr. Jenner has been appointed to the important office of King's Advocate in the High Court of Admiralty.

A cotton mill belonging to Mr. Stewart, at the village of Johnstone, near Paisley, in the west of Scotland, has been burnt down; and we lament to add, not less than five women and one boy either burnt to death, or killed in their attempts to jump from the burning building. Several others of the inmates are, it is feared, mortally injured.

The head gamekeeper of Sir M. W. Ridley, of Blaydon, had his skull fractured in an affray with poachers on Tuesday night, and is not expected to live.

A few days since, while a party of gentlemen were shooting in the woods of C. J. Brandling, Esq. of Middleton, near Leeds, they had the misfortune to lose one of their dogs, a favourite springer, which fell into an old pit which had been partly filled up. In order to rescue the poor creature from his unpleasant situation, a person descended the pit, twenty yards deep, when to his great surprise, he discovered the skeleton of a man, the bones of which were quite sound, the teeth perfect, and the hair fresh: the clothes were all decayed, with the exception of one pocket, which was found to contain thirteen snares. It is supposed from this circumstance, that the unfortunate man had been a poacher, and that while in the pursuit of game he had fallen into the pit.

At an early hour on Monday morning, the inhabitants of Phœnix-street, Somers'-town, were alarmed by the screaming of children, and the cries of "Fire," proceeding from a small house occupied by a butcher. It was found that one of the family having risen to light a fire, had let the candle fall amongst a heap of shavings, and the whole apartment instantly appeared to be in a blaze. The children were snatched from their beds in a state of nudity, and the alarm quickly spread among the neighbours. The parish and some of the town engines were in a few minutes on the spot, and the flames were extinguished, with some damage to the apartment in which the accident occurred. Some firemen remained on the spot during the forenoon, to guard against any latent danger.

A Wine Merchant's Bill in 1788.—The following is the copy of a bill for brandy and wine, delivered in Nov. 1788:—To 4 gals. best brandy, at 9*s.*, 1*l.* 16*s.* To a quarter of a pipe best port at 45*l.*, 11*l.* 5*s.* 13 doz. bottles for ditto at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; corks and bottling 5*s.*; hampers 3*s.*; total 15*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* On this a discount of 10*s.* was allowed. In 1828 the same would cost about 27*l.*

Human skeletons are not unfrequently found in the vale of Gloucestershire, on the banks of the river Severn. They are generally discovered after an eruption of that turbid river, embedded in the alluvial deposits on the side exposed to the action of the current. Two have recently been exposed to view, a few feet only below the surface of the ground in which they were deposited; one in an erect, the other in a reclining position. The bones of both were rendered completely carious and black by time; and near to these remains of, probably, some of the aborigines of this island, was found a spear, headed with a small portion of decayed wood, on which it was fixed, two or three blue beads, and a coarse substance, perfectly rotten, that appeared like the impression from a piece of matting.

On Tuesday week, James Parker, of Huddersfield, cabinet-maker, returned home from a public-house in a state of intoxication, and after turning his whole family into the steet, locked the door. Soon after a tremendous noise was heard in the house, and on the door being burst open, Parker was found weltering in his blood, at the bottom of the stairs, down which he had fallen, and fractured his skull so severely as to occasion his almost instant death.

A Haunted House.—No little consternation has been produced in the neighbourhood of Clarence-place, by a report that the house of Mr. B. Wood is haunted. For the last week the bells have rung, we believe daily, at stated hours, namely, five, one, and eight o'clock, with the exception of one evening when they were tied up by Mr. Wood. The evil spirit then however avenged himself by causing some ham and bacon in the kitchen to skip about in the most marvellous manner; and on Tuesday the kitchen jack of its own accord flew suddenly to pieces. No clue has yet been found to unravel the mystery, but strong suspicions are, we understand, entertained that some neighbours are in the plot.—(*Brighton Gazette.*)

Incurious Carriages.—A description which appeared the other day in a newspaper, of a journey made to Edgware by the new steam coach, stated, "that the *carriages* and horses on the road took no notice of it."

Robbery and Murder at Bath.—On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, the neighbours and watchmen in Marlborough-buildings were alarmed by the reports of pistols and repeated cries of murder, which were found to proceed from a window of No. 16, in the above named buildings. On the arrival of the watchmen and others, and having gained an entrance, a dreadful spectacle presented itself: the servant—a fine young woman, nearly thirty years of age, was lying on the floor in the kitchen, with her throat cut from ear to ear, quite dead. The servant who had fired the pistols, was in his bed-room, and the door screwed together; the servant was awakened by the noise of the screwing, and fired first of all through the key-hole. The thieves, it appears, nothing daunted by this, had not only committed the horrid murder above described, but had regaled themselves with what wines and spirits they could meet with in the kitchen, and packed up several things ready to carry off; but, in consequence of the arrival of the watchmen and some of the neighbours, it is supposed that they decamped without any plunder. The poor servant, it appears, had not retired to bed, and had come down stairs alone, for the purpose of getting some water to wash her feet; but the mistress and likewise the man-servant had been in bed some time. The darkness of the night favoured the escape of the robbers, which was, no doubt, effected through the field at the back part of the house. The murderers had left a large bludgeon by the side of their victim.

On Monday last an inquisition was taken at Hadleigh, Suffolk, on a man unknown, who hanged himself. It appeared in evidence that the deceased went to the White Hart, at Hadleigh, on the Wednesday preceding, and remained there until Sunday, when he was found suspended to the bed-post. No clue could be gained as to his name or connexions; but it was proved that in a conversation in the kitchen of the inn, he had remarked (alluding to the sentence passed upon a prisoner at the Bury Sessions, who was ordered to be imprisoned two years), "They won't let me so well off should they happen to take me; for I shall get seven years of it." The deceased had evidently kept himself in secret, and appeared afraid to venture out. He was a person about 40 years old, about five feet six inches high, with a scar on his upper lip, black hair, dark eyes, thin person, long visage, and his linen was marked W. S. Verdict—*Felo de se.* Upon which the Coroner issued his warrant for the private interment of the body (without the rites of Christian burial) at eleven o'clock at night.

Poaching.—It is a singular fact that at the late Chichester Sessions *all the cases* on the paper were, without one exception, indictments under the Game Laws.

A Brief Defence.—During the last Staffordshire Sessions, a Welchman was tried for stealing a coat, and being called upon for his defence, replied—"I am a hundred miles from my friends, and very near my enemies, I am afraid."

The *Tipperary Free Press* states that Col. Lord Arthur Hill, of the Scots Greys, has had a fall from his horse, and is dreadfully injured, having been thrown upon his head amongst a heap of stones.

It is now certain that the *Redwing* sloop of war, Capt. Clavering, has been lost (it is feared with all the crew) off the coast of Africa.

A meeting of the Catholic Association was held at Dublin on Thursday week, at which, it will scarcely be credited, a resolution was passed unanimously, by which "any Irish Member of the Imperial Parliament, who gives his support *directly* or *indirectly*, to the Duke of Wellington, or any individual professing his principles, is undeserving of the confidence of the Irish people."

An extraordinary instance of politeness on the part of one of Barclay and Perkins's draymen was a few days since witnessed in Fleet-street. A lady, desirous of passing from one side of the way to the other, at the time a dray drawn by three horses was going along, the driver of which, a man of Herculean form, perceiving the anxiety of the lady to cross, immediately stopped the horses, and making her a bow that would not have disgraced a courtier, actually handed her over, and then drove forward his vehicle.

The steps of the caravan in which the prisoners are conveyed to and from Worcester County Gaol to the Guildhall, were actually stolen one of the days of the County Sessions last week, whilst the vehicle was waiting in front of the latter building for the adjournment of the Bench.

A black hare is stated to have been lately shot at Coombe, near Coventry.

A poor woman, named Walters, living at Barnard's Green, near Malvern, was the victim of a most atrocious outrage and robbery one evening last week. Whilst on her way home from Malvern, about half-past seven o'clock, and proceeding along the turnpike-road, she was overtaken by a man and woman, the former of whom dragged her into a retired lane near, when he robbed her of 2*l.* 6*d.* having first beat her in so dreadful and inhuman a manner that she was found in a state of exhaustion and insensibility. Every exertion was immediately made by the neighbours to discover the villain and his companion, but we lament to say without success.

A small silver coin of Vespasian has lately been dug up in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and is now in the possession of Mr. W. Smith of Tamerton. It is in excellent preservation.

A Prodigy.—Those who believe in *well authenticated stories* may place implicit reliance on the following:—There is now in Warrington a boy ten years of age, who is thus particularly signalized; on the white of one eye is to be seen, in legible characters, "T. Smith," and the year of his birth is marked on the other. He has been taken about as a show, accompanied with a certificate, vouching these things to be preternatural, signed by several medical men. We may add, that this astonishing youth is a natural child, and that the father before his birth, said he would not own him if his name were not written on his forehead. Though we may claim the privilege of scepticism, we caution our readers from entertaining any doubt of this statement of *facts.—Macclesfield Courier.*

Navigation of the Baltic.—During the last year, 13,006 vessels passed the Sound, up and down, of which there were—British, 5,099; Prussian, 2,035; Danish, 871; Norwegian, 867; Swedish, 1,389; Hanoverian, 457; Russian, 380; Dutch, 811; Mecklenburg, 551; American, 192; Bremen, 55; Lubeck 100; Oldenburg, 37; Hamburg 35; French, 106; Portuguese 11.—Total, 13,006.

Sweets of Editorship in New England.—A New England Editor places beside a marriage notice the following sign†, and appends to the list a note—"†This sign will denote that we have been presented with a slice of cake."

On the 25th ult. as Mrs. Crouch, landlady of the Rose Inn, Biggleswade, was attending a dinner party at her house, she found the servant had omitted to lay the carving-knife on the table; in her haste towards the kitchen to procure it, the servant met her with the knife in her hand, and we are sorry to say, Mrs. Crouch ran against it, when it, penetrated her side. Since receiving the above, we hear Mrs. C is pronounced out of danger.

On Saturday se'nnight, Peter Cartwright, collier, of Handsworth, was stopped on the King's highway, by a determined and resolute milestone. He, the said Peter, had passed the evening at a public house, in that village, "wi' reaming swats that drank divinely," which might or might not have the effect of awakening the natural courage of Peter Cartwright. A most desperate struggle, however, ensued, and eventually, by one bold effort of agility, he succeeded in getting away, sped to a house in the neighbourhood, called up the inmates, and obtained assistance to guard him home. Next morning, the villagers were astounded by the report that Peter Cartwright had been stopped, knocked down, robbed, and stuck in several places with a knife, by a diabolical villain. Some of them proceeded to the scene of action, and they found about the milestone, with the exception of one shilling, all the money of the said Peter Cartwright.

At the Shrewsbury Sessions, Elizabeth Davies, a matron who at different times has set at defiance not only the parish-officers, constables and watchmen, but showed fight to the collected force of St. Chard's Vestry, set to flight the Directors of the House of Industry, and lived in perpetual warfare with all the officials of the gaol, was brought to the bar as a rogue and a vagabond. She modestly held down her head, whilst the Deputy Recorder was informing her of her sins, and sentencing her to 12 months' imprisonment; but no sooner was the sentence spoken than she bellowed out a curse at the Justice; freeing herself from the clutches of the turnkeys, let fly a hard loaf of bread at the head of Mr. Peel, the clerk, which sent indictments, calendars, and ink-bottles capering over the table, but did no other mischief.

A correspondent at Frome informs us of a curious scene which occurred in Frome church on Sunday last, Sir T. S. Champneys, Bart. of Orchardleigh, took upon himself the humble office of sexton, during the whole of the morning service. Prayers were read on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, and a most impressive sermon from the Rev. Mr. Harward followed. The church was crowded to excess in every part. Sir T. C. afterwards consigned the keys of office to Mr. G. Higgins, as his deputy, and after service a peal of bells struck out from the tower, and was repeated on the following day.—*Bath Herald.*

Curious Defence.—At Cheshire Sessions last week, a prisoner was indicted for stealing corn, at Macclesfield; in the course of the trial the prisoner asked a witness.—Did you ever know me to steal corn?—Yes; I caught you only a fortnight before you were in the room taking the peas.—Prisoner, addressing the Bench, said, Gentlemen, I had the care of ten horses, each day, and the evidence you have heard against me is not correct; you have horses of your own, and every man who takes care of them, will steal for them, if he can. Chairman—I am sorry to hear that. The evidence was briefly recapitulated by the Chairman, and the Jury requested to consider their decision. It was evident that what the prisoner stated, made a deep impression on their minds, for they returned a verdict,—"guilty of stealing for the horses; but not for himself." This verdict, in the opinion of the Court, convicted the prisoner of felony; a case in point, against Moffitt, recorded in Russell, having been similarly decided. The prisoner was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The Ruling Passion.—A reverend divine of this town, who is well known for his plainness of speech, some time since waited upon a landlady also of this town, to remonstrate with her on her being too *worldly minded*, and reminded her that she was seldom in the habit of attending Church. The good landlady, in reply, pleaded her large family, and that business must be attended to, as rates, taxes, &c. were very heavy. The divine immediately told her, that if she persevered in such conduct, she would go to hell. The landlady, nothing loth, retorted and said, "Allow me then, first to go and cook some beef-steaks for two gentlemen that are waiting," and immediately left the room.—*Leicestershire Herald.*

A fatal accident occurred on Monday morning, about half-past eleven, in the Chapel-yard, Coal-pit-lane, Sheffield. The sufferers were two girls, of the name of Heaton and Lee, the eldest four years old and the other two. Their mothers lived next door neighbours. At the time above-mentioned, Mrs. Lee, the mother of the eldest, had gone out, leaving some potatoes boiling on the fire, and the children were sat in a chair on one side of the fire-place, rocking each other. It is supposed that they must have upset the chair from going too far in the rocking, which precipitated them into the fire-place, when the upper part of the chair caught the handle of the saucepan, and overturned it. The poor woman arrived soon after, and found one lying in the ash-hole, and the other in the middle of the floor. One survived till Tuesday noon, being dreadfully scalded about the heart; the other lingered till nine o'clock on Tuesday night, when it also expired.

On Wednesday last a tradesman of the town of Nottingham having been out shooting on the Southwell-road, wished to ride home by the coach, and previous to getting up, requested one of the outside passengers to take his piece, which he presented with the muzzle towards him; when the lock, which was on the percussion principle, by slightly touching the side of the coach, caused the contents to explode, and the contents passed so close to the passengers, that had the direction of the muzzle varied only an inch either way, the consequence would have been fatal to one or more of them. We hope this circumstance will teach the individual, when he goes out again with his gun, to be a little more careful.

On Tuesday evening a young lady, on a visit to a friend in Princes

Road, Kennington, swallowed a quantity of laudanum, in consequence of being disappointed in a love affair with a young gentleman to whom she was devotedly attached. Scarcely had she taken the noxious drug, when she heard the well known signal of her lover outside the house, and in an agony of despair she rushed down the stairs, and clasped him in her arms, confessing at the same time what she had done. Medical aid was instantly sent for, and the intended bride, upon the proper remedies being applied, was fortunately saved from destruction, and is now happily in a state of convalescence.

It is with regret we announce the death of Lady Caroline Lamb, an event which was anticipated for some time past, and which took place on Saturday se'nnight in Whitehall.

A gamekeeper in the county of Herts, killed the following heads of game, from January to December last year, omitting the months of October and November, the accounts of which he lost: Pheasants 217; Partridges 443; Woodcocks 94; Snipes 15; Wild Ducks 2; Land Rail 1; Hares 142; Leverets 68; Rabbits 3997; Total 4919.

Last week two gigs were upset late in the evening, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, in consequence of the drivers not perceiving some heaps of stones, placed in the careless manner so observable on most roads, for the purpose of breaking before used for repairs, and one gentleman had his thigh broken, another a leg fractured, and a third was severely injured.

Charing Cross Hospital.—A meeting of the Building Committee for the New Charing Cross Hospital took place on Saturday at the British Coffee House, Charing Cross—the Hon. George Agar Ellis in the Chair, supported by the Marquis of Bristol, the Earl Ferrers, the Hon. Henley Eden, the Rev. Dr. Richards, Vicar of St. Martin, and many gentlemen favourable to the undertaking. Several Resolutions were passed, declaratory of the necessity of such an Establishment in the present extended size of the metropolis; of the undoubted utility which would result from it in this thickly populated district. It was also resolved to solicit the patronage of His Majesty in its behalf—to memorialize the Lords of the Treasury for ground—and to request the aid of the affluent in its support. This useful charity we have, on a former occasion, mentioned, and consider it deserving of general support. Its operations have hitherto been confined to those of a Dispensary, and are at present conducted at Villiers Street, Charing Cross.

Saturday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Matthews, hosier and glover, No. 107, Oxford-street. A person residing on the opposite side of the street was the first who discovered large volumes of smoke issuing from the shop; he immediately informed the watchman of the circumstance, who immediately gave an alarm by springing his rattle, which roused the inmates. They promptly appeared at the windows in great distress. After a short lapse of time a fireman arrived on the spot, and was requested by some person in the crowd which had assembled, to force an entrance into the kitchen, but, owing to the grating he was unable to accomplish it; with his tomakawk, however, he succeeded in making an aperture through the shop window, when the flames immediately burst forth, and the whole house appeared to be on fire. Great fears were now entertained for the safety of the inhabitants, the loss of whose lives appeared to every spectator to be inevitable. The proprietor of the premises, (Mr. Matthews) at great personal risk, after many fruitless endeavours, at length succeeded in reaching the front apartment on the first floor, when he got out of the window, and dropped into the street, without receiving any material injury. Every assistance was offered to the rest of the inhabitants, many of whom, together with much valuable property, which was rescued from the flames, were received into the house of Mr. Crawley, whose endeavours to rescue the individuals from the flames were unceasing. Notwithstanding the speedy arrival of the engines, the plentiful supply of water, and the exertions of the firemen, the flames continued to spread rapidly to the adjoining house, a straw-bonnet manufactory, occupied by Mr. Sheppard, which was discovered to be on fire: both houses, in a short space of time appeared to be no more than carcases. The premises of Mr. Castle, a hosier, are very materially injured, and nothing but the most active exertions of the firemen could have prevented them also from falling a prey to the flames. The livery-stables, belonging to Mr. Bevan, which are behind Mr. Matthews's premises, are also injured in a very considerable degree. There were seven horses in the stables at the time, all of which are reported to have been got out without sustaining any injury.

A gang of poachers, named Geo. Baker, Wm. Field, George Edwards, Samuel White, Thomas Hunt, Samuel Coap, Wm. Waters, Henry Burnett, and Henry Turner, (the latter of whom has been admitted King's evidence) has been examined before Augustus Shutz, Esq. a Berkshire Magistrate, at the Sunning-hill Wells Tavern, charged with shooting an assistant gamekeeper of G. H. Crutchley, Esq. of Sunning-hill Park, Berks, on Sunday night, the 5th of January. The prisoners were all handcuffed when they were brought before A. Shutz, Esq. at the Sunning Hill Wells Tavern; five of them were most desperate looking fellows, and exhibited the most extreme hardihood. Mancey identified the prisoner Burnett as the individual who shot him. Henry Turner, the approver, deposed, that himself and the prisoners, and others (not taken) formed the gang who shot Mancey, and beat and robbed the bailiff on the night of the 6th of January, in the prosecutor's park; and his evidence was confirmed in many minor points by other witnesses. During the examination, so very audacious were some of the poachers, that they said to Turner, "Curse thee, if we had got a rope round thy neck, with the end round a beam, we'd pull it tight enough to do thy business." The prisoners were fully committed to Reading gaol for trial at the ensuing sessions. As they were leaving the inn, some of them hallooed to the crowd, and pointed to their necks, intimating that they would be hanged. It appears that some of the gang, on the Thursday after they were at Mr. Crutchley's Park, went to Prince Leopold's, at Claremont, and beat one of his gamekeepers dreadfully, and as the man lay senseless on the ground, they robbed him of his gun, his jacket, and hat. The hat was afterwards found at a short distance from the place.

THE ATHENÆUM.—The public are requested to take notice that the Numbers of the New Weekly Literary Journal will be regularly collected every month into Parts, and be delivered with the Magazines. Those subscribers in the country, therefore, who may not find it convenient to receive the Nos. weekly, should give orders for its delivery in monthly parts. The first monthly Part, price 3s. 4d. comprising the five Nos. published in January, is now ready for delivery, containing, among numerous other interesting articles, those on Lord Byron, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Moore, Mr. Lockhart, (Editor of the Quarterly Review,) Messrs. Horace and James Smith, Mr. Theodore Hook, Mr. Jeffrey, and Mr. Southey.—Pictures of Society, by a Nobleman, comprising sketches of Madame de Staël, Madame Recamier, Prince Dolgorouski, Fox, Erskine, the Duchess of Gordon and Bedford, &c. &c. Published for the proprietors by W. Lower, at the Office, No. 147, Strand, near Somerset House. Orders for the Weekly Nos. price 8d. or Stamped, for country circulation, by Post, 1s. received by all Newsvenders, Clerks of the Roads, &c.

Just published, by Henry Colburn, 8, New Burlington-street,
THE REMINISCENCES of HENRY ANGELO. 8vo. with Portrait, 15s.
"This work abounds not only in piquant matter relating to persons of rank but of talent also—for the elder Angelo's intimacy with Englishmen, as well as foreigners, professors of all the fine arts, &c. made his house, in Carlisle-street, for many years the rendezvous of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, the Sheridans, the Linleys, Gainsborough, Foote, Bach, Abel, &c."
2. LORD BYRON and SOME of HIS CONTEMPORARIES. By Leigh Hunt, 4to. with Portraits and Fac-similes, 3l. 3s.
"Tis for slaves to lie, and for freemen to speak truth.—Montaigne.
3. THE CLUBS of LONDON. With Anecdotes of their Members, Sketches of Character and Conversation. In 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.
4. TRAVELS in AMERICA and ITALY. By the Viscount de Chateaubriand, Author of "Travels in the Holy Land," "Beauties of Christianity," &c. In 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. in French 21s.
5. PRIVATE ANECDOTES of FOREIGN COURTS. By the Author of "Memoirs of the Princess de Lamballe," &c. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s.
6. THE CORRESPONDENCE and DIARIES of HENRY HYDE, EARL of CLARENDON, and LAWRENCE HYDE, EARL of ROCHESTER; comprising minute particulars of the events attending the Revolution, &c. &c. Published from the Original Manuscripts, with Notes. By S. W. Singer, F.S.A. In 2 vols. 4to. illustrated with Portraits, (copied from the Originals, (by permission of the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon,) and other Engravings.

On the 31st was published,
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, No. CXXXV. For February, 1828.
CONTENTS.—I. Frithiof—A Swedish Poem, by Esaias Tegner, Bishop of Wexio—II. Burning of Indian Widows—III. Hymn to Hesperus, by Delta—IV. Whiggism—V. Letters from a Whig-Hater—VI. Letters from the Peninsula, No. 2. The Battle of Vittoria—VII. Mr. Wilmot Horton and Emigration—VIII. Sentiment—IX. Inclosure Bills—X. The Country Banks and the Bank of England, No. 2—XI. The Shepherd's Calendar. Class 9. Fairies, Brownies, and Witches. By the Ettrick Shepherd—XII. Chapters on Churchyards. Chapter 16. Andrew Cleaves—XIII. Minced Pie. A Christmas Carol. To Miss ——.—XIV. Postscript dictated on the spur of the occasion to a Printer's Devil, in Ambrose's, on the Evening of Monday, the 21st of January, 1828—XV. Appointments, Promotions, &c.
Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, London.

THOMPSON and FEARON, NEW BOND STREET.—From the support which, for upwards of thirty years, the Public has given to our system of business, especially at our Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Establishment on Holborn-hill (which we continue as usual), and from the great increase of our trade in rare and superior Wines, we have been induced to commence a new and additional Wholesale Establishment, at the extensive and commanding Premises,
No. 145, NEW BOND STREET,
with the view at once of extending our business, and of aiding the convenience of our established West-end Connexion, and that of the Nobility and Public generally.
Our Stock of every Class of Wine is various and extensive. Our old Bottled Wines (Ports especially) rank in quantity amongst the largest, and quality the choicest, which, from any source, or at any price, it is possible to procure at either end of the Metropolis, or, indeed, in the Empire.
From the extent of our connexions at Holborn-hill, as regards both our purchases and sales, we commence our Bond-street Establishment with advantages, which even capital itself (under other circumstances, and with parties first commencing in the Wine Trade) could not possibly command:—amongst those advantages, the first and greatest is, our having had for years, and now possessing, a large Stock of old Bottled Wines of the choicest quality—and by long keeping in our Vaults and Stores, matured and perfected by age. In addition to which, from the amount of capital which we employ, and our direct connexion with the leading Continental houses, as well as our daily intercourse with the Home Market, we supply the Public in any quantities actually upon lower terms than the mass of Wine and Spirit Dealers do or can themselves, at first cost, make their purchases.
The Wine business is in the hands, generally, of two classes of traders; the one, commonly, of limited means and recent establishment, and as such almost necessarily confined to the sale of ordinary and of draught Wines; the other, of long establishment, who receive and give a very extended, if not an almost unlimited credit, necessarily purchasing at other than the first markets, and necessarily charging upon such purchases a high per centage, and, as flowing from such a system of trade, causing themselves and their customers to be content with a quality of Wine much below the first standard, or when otherwise, inevitably at very exorbitant prices. Under such circumstances it is, with such means in our possession, and such a defective system on the part of our competitors, we commence our new Concern in Bond-street, and we feel assured, from the entire want of such an Establishment at the West End of the Town, of great and unusual success.
We feel this, because of the AGE and QUALITY of our Wines, which for years have been accumulating, with the view to an investment of capital, and the establishing such a reputation and connexion, as we could leave to our families with the same certainty as a freehold estate;—BECAUSE OF OUR MEANS OF BUSINESS—our foreign and other mercantile connexions—and our principles of trade, from which we exclude all intermediate agency—all credit—ALL ALLOWANCES AND DEDUCTIONS TO ANY PARTIES, OR UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHATEVER;—BECAUSE OF OUR PRICES; for, adopting, as we do, an enlightened view of trade, and of our own permanent interest, we read goods of the very highest quality, and affix to every article the lowest possible charge; thus securing a large and and a rapid return of capital, and making our own advantage one with that of our customers. We, therefore, confidently submit our claims for a general preference:—
First—IN QUALITY.
Second—IN QUANTITY (as to size of bottles).
Third—IN PRICE.

WINES IN CASK IN THE LONDON DOCKS, PER QUARTER CASK.

	Imperial Gallo.	Guineas.
Sherry, excellent, T. & F.	26	16
Ditto ditto, older (gold colour) T. & F.	26	17
Dittto ditto ditto, highly superior, T. & F.	26	19
Lisbon, superior rich, T. & F.	29	17½
Cape Madeiras	22	9l
Vidonia, Old London Particular	25	13
Port, moderate, light	28	15
Port, superior, fit for immediate bottling	28	17
Port, older (of the highest class)	28	19

Note.—The estimated cost of the Wines thus purchased will be, for the T. & F. Sherry, 2s. 3d. per bottle; of the No. 1 Port, Twenty-three pence per bottle, and the higher Wines in proportion; and to the very material saving which can thus be effected, there will be the additional satisfaction that the Wine cannot, even by possibility, be adulterated; the selection being made by the purchasers themselves in the London Docks, and the Wine permitted direct from thence to their own residence.
☞ The prices include casks, and every expence of delivery in London.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.
Our Stock of British and Foreign Spirits is larger than that of any other Dealers of our class in England, and in quality our reputation has long been preeminent:—our English GIN retains the celebrity which for nearly thirty years it has maintained, being unrivalled in softness, purity, and delicacy of flavour. In BRANDIES our Stock is large, especially of the vintage 1822, bonded in 1824, shipped by Otard and by Hennessy, of Cognac; and it is also considerable, of very old Champagne Brandies. In RUMS, for the purpose of securing that softness and high flavour which age alone can impart, we are compelled to keep an extensive Stock in the West India Docks; and also by blending our Rums in very large vats, we are enabled to vend a most superior article. To the connoisseur in this spirit, we offer some of Wedderburn's L. W. R. bonded 1821. In WHISKEYS, we have the finest which legally can be vended, even in Ireland or Scotland—our Farintosh approaching nearly in quality to the illicit Highland Whiskey.

	Per Gall.		Per Gall.
Genuine Cognac Brandy (new)	24s	Scotch (Old Malt ditto)	13s 4d
Curious Cognac Brandy (old)	28s 6d	The Farintosh	16s
Champagne Brandy (very old)	28s	Hollands	28s 6d
White Brandy (old)	28s	Rum Shrub	10s 6d
Jamaica Rum .. 10s 8d and	12s	Superior rich ditto	13s 4d
Wedderburn's superior old ditto	13s 4d	English Gin, of highest strength	10s 8d
Irish Whiskey	10s 8d	English Gin, various strengths,	
Scotch (Grain ditto)	10s 8d	9s 4d—8s—6s 8d and	5s 4d

WINES, PER IMPERIAL GALLON.

Cape	(per Imperial Gallon)	7s, 8s and 9s
Port	ditto	10s 6d and 12s
Sherry	ditto	12s 6d, 14s 6d, 16s and 18s
Lisbon and Vidonia	ditto	12s

HOCK, &c. WINES. Per Dozen.

1798 Hockheim		75s
1819 Marcobrenner / —— Rudesheimer	Hocks (in Rhenish Bottles)	75s
—— Graefenberg Hock (in Rhenish Bottles)		88s
1811 Johannesberg Hock, from Prince Metternich's Estate		110s
1822 Graefenberg Hock (in Rhenish Bottles)		98s
MOSELLE, very superior		42s

CAPE WINES.

Cape, White Wine	14s
Cape, first quality, two years old	18s
Cape, very superior, six years old	21s
Red Cape Pontac, first quality	18s

THE BUCELLA WINES.

Bucella, first quality, high flavour, in English Bottles	36s
The same, in French Bottles	38s

THE WINES OF MADEIRA.
The general shipments from Madeira have for some years been indifferent, and the reputation of the Wine has consequently been lowered; still we have ever found it practicable, by great care and attention, to obtain fine Madeira Wine, and from the depressed state of the market, sometimes much below the shipping price. As such, the Madeira trade with us has long been a considerable and an increasing one; the Wine itself, when obtained from choice situations on the south side of the island, is well known to possess, in an eminent degree, all the valuable properties of fine Wine—namely, body, flavour, and aroma; our present Stock consists of some excellent Madeiras, at very moderate prices, and also some of the rarest and most superior descriptions:

Madeira, by way of Jamaica, 1819, now in the wood	34s
Ditto ditto, old in bottle	44s and 52s
Madeira, by way of Calcutta	52s 6d and 73s 6d
Madeira, by way of Brazil, very choice	73s 6d
Malmsey Madeira, in pints	37s
East India Malmsey Madeira, ditto	60s
Madeira (direct) of the vintage 1792	6 guineas.

SHERRIES, GOLD COLOUR AND PALE.

Genuine Sherry, of good quality, both pale and gold colour, per Doz.	28s
Superior Sherries (according to age)	34s, 37s and 42s
The extremely pale, dry, and high-flavoured Sherry	42s

SELECT AND SUPERIOR WINES.

	Per Doz.
The Duke Port, old and rare	25s and 48s
The Company's 1815, in quarts and pints	46s
Rich Port, 3 years in bottle	42s and 48s
Rich Port, 4 to 5 years in bottle	42s and 48s
Dry Light Port, ditto ditto	42s and 48s
The Baron Port, 1820, in pints, an extraordinarily rich, rare, and choice Wine (being bottled from the fellow casks imported for the King)	

	Per Doz.		Per Doz.
Red Hermitage	75s and 84s	Claret, Vin de Bordeaux, first qual.	28s
White ditto	70s and 86s	Claret, ditto, second quality	30s
Burgundy	90s	Claret, St. Emilion	32s
Barsac, vintage 1819	46s	Claret, St. Julien, 3d Growth	54s
Sauterne, very high quality, vintage 1819	48s	Claret, Leoville, 2d Growth 63s and	66s
Vin de Grave	46s	Claret, Lafitte and Chateau Margaux,	
Pazarete, in pints (18 years old)	35s	1st Growth, 1822	75s
Canary Sack, 40 years old, in pints	54s	Claret, Latour, 1822	75s

THE FINEST CHAMPAGNE WINES.

The White Sparkling	56s to 60s per dozen.
The White Sparkling, 1822, highest possible quality	72s
The Pink Sparkling 1822 ditto	72s
The White Creaming, 1819 ditto	72s
The Pink Creaming, 1821 ditto	72s

Bottles included.
These Champagnes are of the highest quality which at any price can be obtained; the usual price for the same quality of Champagnes being from 90s to 120s.
(For remainder of Advertisement see next column.)

(THOMPSON AND FEARON'S WINES, CONTINUED).
DINNER AND OTHER MODERATE WINES.
Strongly recommended of their various kinds.

	per Doz.		per Doz.
Alba Flora, a delicate Dinner Wine, 20s		Sherry	28s
Vidonia, "Best London Particular," 22s		Genuine Port (light)	24s
Lisbon, highest quality	28s	Very superior Deanght Port	30s

ASSORTED WINES OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY,
In Six Dozen Cases—per Case containing

Port, old in bottle, 1815, light	1 dozen	In all, 6 dozen of the highest class of Wine, £15.
Port, 5 years in bottle, 1820, rich	1 dozen	
Sherry, 5l., gold colour, first quality	2 dozen	
Claret, light	1 dozen	
Claret, 1822, Chateau Margaux	1 dozen	
Champagne, finest White Sparkling	1 dozen	
Moselle	1 dozen	

Note—Bottles and Cases included.

ASSORTED WINES, (Moderate), in Three Dozen Cases.

Port, first quality, from the wood,	1 doz.	Vidonia, Old London Particular,	1 doz.
Sherry, gold colour	1 doz.	Claret, light	1 doz.

In all, Three Dozen, 42s. Bottles and Cases included.

CLARETS, PER QUARTER-HOGSHEAD, IN BOTTLE.
Of the wine denominated Claret, there is, as of most wines, a great variety; the term "Claret" is, however, not recognized on the Continent, such wine commonly receiving its name from the district, or vineyard, in which it is produced; as, among the first growths, "the Lafitte," "the Latour," "the Chateau Margaux," which wines, even in France, always command very high terms, ranking in quality, as well as in price, in the very opposite extreme to the "Vin Ordinaire."—The "Vin de Bourdeaux" is the medium wine between the above classes; it, like the Chateau Margaux, &c. is produced in the Medoc district, to the north of Bourdeaux; it is a wine of great purity, of good body and flavour, and will keep for years. It is the same class of wine which in Paris is usually sold for the first quality, at about 300 francs per hogshead, or 2½ to 3 franks per bottle. To our first-growth Clarets (i. e. Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, and Latour) we direct especial attention; we have also on show some sample casks of the first and second growths, vintage 1825, a wine of very high repute, and which, with the exception of our sample hogsheads, we shall not yet remove from France. It is deemed equal to the celebrated "Comet" Claret of 1811.

PER QUARTER-HOGSHEAD, IN BOTTLE.

Claret, Vin de Bourdeaux, first quality		£11	0
Claret, ditto, second quality		10	0
Claret, St. Emilion		11	0
Claret, St. Julien, 3d Growth		17	0
Claret, ditto, 2d Growth, Leoville		19	0
Claret, Lafitte, Latour, and Chateau Margaux, 1st Growth, 1822		22	10

Bottles and Cases included.

WINES, PER QUARTER-CASK, IN BOTTLE.

S. Sherry, (gold colour, of good quality)	12 dozen 6	£20	
T. Sherry, gold colour, old	12 dozen 6	23	
G. Ditto, ditto, superior old ditto	12 dozen 6	25	
P. Ditto, the extremely pale and superior	12 dozen 6	29	
No. 1. Port, light, moderate	13 dozen 6	20	
2. Ditto, superior old	13 dozen 6	23	
3. Ditto, oldest and choicest imported	13 dozen 6	28	
W. Madeira, superior old and West India	10 dozen 3	22	
E. Ditto, ditto, ditto, East India	10 dozen 3	28s.	£28
Vidonia, Old London Particular	11 dozen 3	18	18s.
Lisbon	13 dozen 6	21	28s.

Bottles and Cases included.

Note—By this mode of purchase, the Consumer is placed on the footing of the Merchant—is saved all risk and trouble, and every expence, save carriage out of London.

WINES, PER PIPE, OR BUTT, &c. Duty, and every Expence, included.

Port, pure, but light	£55	Sherries, the extremely pale, dry and unequalled Sherry	£56
Port, of high quality, fit for immediate bottling, and strongly recommended	66	Capes	£25 to 33
Port, Thompson and Croft's, (of Oporto) very highest class of Old Bottling Port	70	Clarets, light, per hogshead	30 to 40
Sherries, per Butt	66	Clarets, of high flavour, superior quality	50 to 60
Sherries, per Butt, gold colour	70	Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, Latour,	
Sherries, superior old, gold colour	77	1825, being the highest quality it is possible to procure	77

CONDITIONS.—No Credit. The money and every expence of carriage (both ways) returned, if the most perfect satisfaction be not given.—Not the smallest deduction or allowance to any class of persons whatever.
It is submitted that upon these conditions our system of business rests, and therefore the interest of the purchaser is equally promoted with our own, by the most strict observance of them—from them, indeed, we will not depart under any circumstances—and it will be seen that, binding ourselves to these conditions—such as are adopted by no other house—imposition or deception is impossible. Orders by letter, inclosing remittances, give to the purchaser every security, for in the possible case of failure, the loss is entirely sustained by ourselves.
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
145, New Bond-street. HENRY BRADSHAW FEARON.
☞ Hotel and Tavern Proprietors, and the Trade Generally, supplied.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND BRITISH SPIRITS.
. If the Bottles and the Cases are returned, 3s. per dozen will be allowed. (French Bottles and Cases excepted.)
Note—Single Bottles of any of the above Wines can be had.
TO COMMENCE TO-MORROW.

Just published, by Henry Colburn, 8, New Burlington-street.
THIRD SERIES of SAYINGS and DOINGS. 3 vols. post 8vo.
"Full of wise saws and modern instances."
2. TALES of the WEST. By the Author of "Letters from the East," &c. 2 vols. post 8vo.
3. The O'BRIENS and the O'FLAHERTYS; a National Tale. By Lady Morgan, Author of "The Wild Irish Girl," "O'Donnel," and "Florence Macarthy." Second Edition. In 4 vols. 28s.
4. TALES of an ANTIQUARY, chiefly illustrative of the Manners, Traditions, and Remarkable Localities, of Ancient London. In 3 vols. post 8vo.
5. HERBERT LACY: A Novel. By the Author of "Granby." 3 vols.
6. YES AND NO. A Tale of the Day. By the Author of "Matilda." 2 vols.
7. BELMOUR. A Novel. By the Hon. Anne Seymour Damer. 2 vols. 18s.
8. The RED ROVER. By the Author of "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Prairie," &c. 3 vols.
9. FLIRTATION. A Novel. In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1l. 1s. 6d.
"Are not they in the actual practice of guilt, who care not whether they are thought guilty or not?"—Spectator.
10. CONFESSIONS of an OLD MAID. 3 vols. small 8vo.
"Now, good sisters, you do me wrong: marry, do you, if you think I could say aught to shock your self-love; trust me, I respect your delicacy too much to be guilty of such misdoing."—Old Play.
11. SIR MICHAEL SCOTT; a Romance. By Allan Cunningham. 3 vols.
12 The MUMMY. A Tale of the 22d Century. Second Edition. 3 vols. 29s. 6d. (Nearly ready.)

Second Edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.
CROCKFORD'S; or, Life in the West, dedicated by permission to Mr. Peel.
This work contains the most complete exposure of the gambling system that has ever issued from the press; it is, in fact, a picture of what is called the sporting world. One scene from a work like this, which must inevitably be read by every body, will be sufficient to prove the Author's intimate acquaintance with the intrigues he has undertaken to describe, and to induce our readers to examine for themselves the mass of information to be met with in these pages.—Vide Times, Post, Globe, Literary Gazette, Chronicle, &c.
Printed for Saunders and Otley, Public Library, Conduit-street.

In 3 vols post 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d.
ALMACK'S REVISITED.
"We consider 'Almack's Revisited' to be superior to the first 'Almack's,' which made so great a noise, and became so universally popular."—Lit. Gazette.
"We look upon 'Almack's' as one of the most delightful novels in our language."—Monthly Review.
Printed for Saunders and Otley, Public Library, Conduit-street. Where may be had, ALMACK'S, a Novel. Third Edition, 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.
THE FIFTH EDITION of the MORNING and EVENING SACRIFICE; or, Prayers for Private Persons and Families. This work is divided into the four following parts:—1. Prayers for Private Persons, adapted to the different Days of the Week, to Sacramental Sabbaths, and Days of Humiliation.—2. Family Prayers for the Sabbath Day.—3. Prayers for Persons who are in Peculiar Circumstances.—4. A Copious Selection of Prayers entirely in the Language of Scripture. The work is introduced by Two Discourses explanatory of the Lord's Prayer. It has been the object of the author, by combining simplicity of language with elevation and Christian fervour of sentiment, to render this volume a suitable Manual of Devotion for persons of all ranks.—Printed for Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, and Geo. B. Whittaker, London.

On Monday, Feb. 11, No. III. of
THE JURIST.
London: Baldwin and Cradock.

NEW SERIES OF THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.
Just published, price 8s. the Third Number of
THE RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW, and HISTORICAL and ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE. Edited by HENRY SOUTHERN, M.A., and NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, F.S.A.
London: Printed for Baldwin and Cradock; and Payne and Foss.
CONTENTS.—RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.—1. Cowley's Works—Nichols's Progresses of James I.—2. Fuller's Andronicus.—3. The Illustr. Dom. Magdalena Viscomtissa Montecuculi.—4. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway.—Mundin's Burghley Papers.—5. Additions to the Universal Poetry.—HISTORICAL and ANTIQUARIAN MAGAZINE:—1. Observations on the Order of the Bath, more particularly respecting its enlargement in 1815.—2. Travelling Expences in the 16th Century.—3. Members of the Fauxe Creft.—4. Early Poetry.—5. Original Letters of Henry VIII. Katherine Parr, and Lady Jane Grey.—6. Legh Peerage Claim.—7. Society of Antiquaries.—8. Advertisements.—9. Notices of Works lately published.—10. Creations of Honours, &c.
This Number contains an Index to the Fourteenth, and a General Index to all the Volumes of the First Series.
A few Copies remain of the First Series, complete in 14 volumes.

COMMERCIAL REPORT—Feb. 4.

Cotton Wool.—The sales of Cotton this week are estimated at about 2000 bags, chiefly of these Cottons taken in at the E. I. Company's sale—prices without alteration.—At Liverpool the demand has been limited, the sales do not exceed 1000 bags per day.

Sugars.—Our stock of B. P. is now about 9400 casks less than at this time last year, deliveries continuing large; but it appears that not above 1500 casks have been sold since Friday last, the extensive sales of Mauritius Sugars having supplied the demand of Grocers, and Refiners have been very reluctant buyers—according to present appearances, B. P. Muscovadoes must give way in price.—Of Mauritius Sugars we had very considerable sales, nearly 12,000 bags, seemingly all new Sugars, the quality of a superior description, and which as a sample may bid fair of what we have to expect of the new crop; these sales, although large, went off with great spirit, and on the average fully maintained the last quotations; but about 2250 bags, of excellent quality, sold by public auction this morning at an average reduction on yesterday's sale of full 1s ℔ cwt.—The market for Refined Sugars has certainly been uncommonly heavy all this week, nevertheless our Refiners will not give way in price. Large Melting Lumps must be quoted at 31s to 32s, small Lumps 33s to 34s, and Prussians 34s to 36s; single Loaves for shipping 35s to 37s, but it will require fresh orders to keep up these prices, as more parcels must soon come forward.

Coffee.—For this article there is a fair demand for shipping qualities, and as the last account received from the Continent continued to be favourable, purchases for exportation are made readily. Jamaica, Berbice, and Demerara are rather advanced in currency, and continue in good request. The business which has been done during the week in coffee has been chiefly in Brazil, and that on an extensive scale, at prices full 1s. and 1s. 6d. higher than a fortnight since.

Rice.—We have had considerable sales of Bengall by the E. I. Company, as well as otherwise—in all about 6500 bags, which sold again at very moderate prices; ordinary dusty 10s to 11s, good clean and bold 11s. 6d to 14s, and some Patna as high as 18s 6d.

Fruit.—New Red Smyrna Raisins are quoted 1s ℔ cwt. lower, but are in demand—Denias have been sold at 40s. The new Currants just arrived (527 butts and 127 caroteels) are now landing, and will be shortly brought to market.—Valentias 50s. In other articles no alteration.

Tea.—Prices continue as last quoted, and the trade dull; although common Hysons are still in demand at a profit of 4d. ℔ lb. on the sale prices.

Spices.—The market continues quiet, but we cannot quote prices lower. The quantity of Pepper and other Spices, with the exception of Cloves, declared for sale by the E. I. Company on the 12th inst. is by no means considerable, and proves that some of the principal importers will not submit to the enormous losses which must result from the sales effected at the present ruinous prices.

Provisions.—The demand for good and fine butter is pretty extensive; higher prices have consequently been obtained—the quotations are 2s higher than last week. Bacon and Lard 2s ℔ cwt. dearer. Beef and Pork unaltered.

Oil.—Linseed Oil has been sold at the reduced quotations—Fish and Seed Oils at the former quotations.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—The two former articles are quoted rather lower. Tallow has advanced, the price of Yellow Candle on the spot was 39s to 39s 6d ℔ cwt.; to arrive, 37s. to 37s. 6d.

Saltpetre lower, and heavy of sale. The Company, however, have raised the taxed price for next sale 1s ℔ cwt. About 25 tons good went at 22s 6d.

Indigo.—The Indigo sale has gone off with much less animation than was expected, and upon an average the prices may be quoted from 6d to 1s 6d lower than those obtained at the last sale. Oude continues to be in good demand.

Tobacco.—Owing to the recent changes in the Ministry, the answer from the Treasury, respecting the Tobacco on which the time for bonding has expired, has not yet been given, but is now daily expected. There is, in consequence, no business doing in Tobacco.

Spirits.—The only sales reported in this market consist of a few good parcels of Demerara rum, 5 over, at 2s. 5d.; and some inconsiderable parcels of fine Jamaica. There is no alteration either in brandy or geneva.

Wines.—The business in this market is reported steady, and nothing further has transpired respecting the rumour of an intended increase of the duties.

THE SPEAKING FRENCH GRAMMAR,

BY J. V. DOUVILLE,

Professor of the French Language, No. 1, Soho-square, near the Bazaar; and 2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London, 1827.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—The French language being usually learnt with a view to speak, a Grammar which would afford the student an opportunity of acquiring a collection of phrases necessary for conversation, while he gradually attains a thorough knowledge of the elementary principles of the language, could not fail to prove eminently serviceable. Such is the consideration by which I have been influenced in presenting the public with this new production. My grand object has been to render the speaking of French as easy and familiar to English persons as if they studied in Paris. To accomplish this great desideratum, I have composed the Essays on the rules of passages and sentences used in ordinary discourse. By construing them into French, the pupil will not only store his mind with useful expressions, but he will likewise insensibly imbibe just notions of the grammatical technicalities of the language. This is of the utmost importance for speaking French: for, unless the learner is properly trained up in the practical part, he will never be able to hold the least discourse with a native of France, although he may be a proficient in the theory of the language. The nature of the French verbs is, also, exhibited in quite a new and clear manner, and the remarks on pronunciation are collected from the present practice of the fashionable circles in Paris. The work is concluded by a Grammatical Analysis, and a Treatise on French Prosody and Versification; besides a Classified Vocabulary, a compendium of Familiar Phrases, and numerous models of notes, letters of compliment and business. In the execution of the whole, in short, the *speaking* of the language has a prominent feature; and I flatter myself this grammar will be found peculiarly adapted to the capacity of the generality of learners, being divided into sixty easy lessons and essays, which will prove no less instructive than agreeable.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Feb. 1, 1828. Your most obedient humble servant,

P.S. The Key to the Essays is just published. J. V. DOUVILLE.

CURACY WANTED.—A young Clergyman, who is in Deacon's Orders only, and a Graduate of one of the Universities wishes to obtain a permanent Curacy; one within 50 or 60 miles of London, would be preferred.—Letters (post paid) addressed to A. B. C. Mr. Langley's, Bookseller, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, will meet with due attention.

A NEW EDITION.

Just published, in 1 thick vol. 3d edition, much enlarged, price 15s.

MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE; or, a Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of all Diseases, embracing all the modern Improvements in Medicine, containing also a Copious Collection of approved Prescriptions, Medical Management of Children, Treatment of all Casualties, Rules of Diet, Virtues and Doses of all Medicines, &c. The whole forming a comprehensive Medical Guide, for the Clergy, Families and Invalids. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D. &c.

"We conscientiously recommend Dr. Graham's Treatise to the public, and feel much pleasure in the certainty that it will prove extremely useful. It is certainly very far above the celebrated Buchan's, and we shall preserve the volume as the advice of an invaluable friend."—Lit. Chron.

"In the opinion of a respectable physician, well known in our connection, it is not only incomparably superior to Buchan's, but also to every similar work in our language."—Wesleyan Mag.

"It will be found a very valuable acquisition to the family library, and no medicine-chest, at home or abroad, ought to be considered complete without it."—Imperial Mag.

Also, by the same author,

OBSERVATIONS on EPILEPTIC FITS, containing the Results of Experience in the successful Treatment of that Disease, and pointing out a safe Remedy. Price 3s. third edition. Published by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-court, London, 3old by all booksellers.

STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Twelve o'Clock.

Consols for Account have opened at 85¼, and have since been done at 85⅜ ⅛. In Foreign Stocks, Russian Bonds are 93¾ 4, and Danish 61¼ ½. Mexican Stock is a shade better, 39¼ being the present quotation, but in no other Stock is there any thing doing.

Bank Stock	208½ 9½	3½ per Cent. 1818.....	93
3 per Cent. Consols ..	85⅛ ⅜	Bank Long Ann.....	19¾
3 per Cent. Reduced.	86	India Bonds	93 pm.
4 per Cent. 1826	102¾	Exchequer Bills	61 pm.
New 4 per Cent.	101	Consols for Acct.....	85⅛ ⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

The *Gazette de France* of Saturday, quoting the *Nuremburg Correspondent*, informs us, that "letters from Russia speak of a change in the Ministry of that Empire, and particularly of the retreat of the Count de Nesselrode."

On the 29th ult. the Priest, *Contrafatto* (found guilty of an assault on a young girl) was publicly exposed from eleven o'clock till twelve, and burnt on the shoulder. An immense crowd assembled in the Place du Palais, at Paris, but the police had taken effectual measures to preserve peace. It was remarked that Contrafatto shed tears during the whole time of the exposure. At the moment that the branding mark was applied to him, his strength entirely deserted him, so that it was found necessary to make him smell salts, after which he was placed in a carriage, and conveyed to Bicetre.—*Paris paper.*

German papers to a late date, announce, on the authority of letters from Trieste, "that the Commanders of the allied squadrons in the Mediterranean have declared all the Greek ports and fortresses which are in the possession of the Turks in a state of blockade; and that ships of war are already cruising before Patras, Modon, Coron, and Navarin, to enforce this declaration."

Windsor, Sunday.—The King and the Royal Household attended divine service at the Royal Lodge this morning. His Majesty's suite of apartments at the Castle have at length assumed that definitive aspect of completion, which augurs that the period is not far distant when His Majesty will remove to that princely seat of his ancestors. The *tout ensemble* is brilliant in the extreme; the magnificence of the gilding being relieved by the fine carving of the pannels, and its very richness chastened by the classical style of the ornaments and the appropriate variety of shading. In point of convenience—not the less to be regarded because it strikes the eye least—the new suit of rooms present the greatest advantages, particularly compared with the narrow dark passages that converted many parts of the old building into a dreary labyrinth; as a whole, it is now a truly royal structure, worthy of that patriotic Sovereign who has added to the reputation of a wise monarch the well-earned title of Promoter and Patron of the Arts and Sciences.

The Duchess of Clarence, the Princess Emilie of Carolath, and the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, attended divine service at the Royal German chapel, St. James's Palace, yesterday.

Divine service was performed before the Duchess of Kent, and the Princesses Victoria and Feodore, yesterday, in the private chapel in Kensington Palace.

The Duchess of Kent gives a grand entertainment to a very numerous party of the Nobility and Gentry, on the 15th inst. at her apartments in the King's Palace, Kensington, previous to the marriage of the Princess Feodore to the Prince of Hohenlohe Laugenbourg. The marriage is fixed to take place on the 18th inst. when His Majesty, it is expected, will honour it with his presence to give the bride away. The ceremony will be performed in the most private manner, the Members of the Royal Family only being present.

A daring attempt to escape was made by ten of the prisoners confined in Aylesbury gaol on Wednesday evening. This enterprise, it seems, had been some time in contemplation, and to assist them in it they had prepared a sort of ladder, about 26 feet long, made of the stools or forms on which they sit, lashed together with the ticking of their beds torn into strips; and a number of blankets also torn up and tied together, made a rope of about 30 feet: the first was to enable them to gain the top of the building, and the latter to assist them in the descent. The ladder of forms was hoisted against the wall in the court of the old gaol, and Robert Saunders, the prisoner who is awaiting his trial on a charge of breaking open and plundering the house of the Rev. Mr. Jones, at Radnage, first ascended; he had safely reached the top of the form, and had pushed down the loose bricks placed on the parapet wall, in order to get into a gutter on the other side, when Mr. Sherriff and the sub-gaolers, who had gained intelligence of the proceeding, and were on the watch, rushed upon him with pistols, and at once secured him by pulling him over the parapet into the gutter where they had been concealed; another man who was following him, was so much frightened at this unexpected discovery of their plot, that he fell from a height of several feet to the ground, and laid there for some time groaning and unable to rise; the remainder of the prisoners fled immediately into the interior of the gaol. The ladder of forms and the string of blankets have been exposed to view between the gates of the prison since Wednesday, and hundreds have gone to see them.

In the middle of the night, on Friday last, an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. Lewis, a highly respectable inhabitant of the village of Downhead, about six miles from Frome, under circumstances of a very atrocious nature. About one o'clock Mrs. Lewis happening to be fortunately awake, observed that some one was attempting to force the spring-lock of the bed-room door; she immediately awoke her husband, who, although 62 years of age, instantly arose, and, arming himself with a hay-knife, which happened to be in the room, determined to give the intruder, or intruders, a warm reception. He called out to know who was there, but received no answer, and the door was at length burst open, when, a rush-light having been left burning in the apartment, Mr. Lewis was enabled to observe two men, one armed with a spade, and both their faces covered with crape. A desperate conflict now ensued, in the course of which Mrs. Lewis received several wounds in the head and arms. A daughter of Mr. Lewis, however, being dreadfully frightened, jumped out of her bed-room window, twelve feet high, and having alarmed the neighbourhood, the villains were obliged to sheer off, but not before one or both of them had been severely wounded by their spirited antagonist, as marks of blood were left on the walls of the house, and could be traced to some distance. The old spade, a pair of woman's shoes, and a part of the disguise head-dress, were left behind. Miss Lewis, we are happy to state, received only a slight injury on her knee. Mr. Lewis is generally considered a man of considerable wealth, and the villains no doubt expected a rich booty.

The Late Murder at Bath.—Richard Gillham, the butler to Mrs. Coxe, has been taken up on suspicion, and, together with his wife, undergone several examinations before the Mayor, G. N. Tugwell, Esq. The investigation was continued to a very late hour on Friday night, and the prisoner was afterwards conveyed to gaol, but none of the evidence has yet transpired. The remains of the unfortunate young woman, who has thus met with a dreadful and premature end, were on Wednesday morning interred in Walcot burial ground, a vast concourse of persons attending the funeral.—We have just learned that a large quantity of goods, which are supposed not to have come honestly into the prisoner's possession, have been found at his private lodgings; but up to this hour have not been sworn to. A clergyman has just been sent for, and gone to the prison.—*Bath Herald*

Portsmouth, Feb. 2.—On Thursday his Majesty's ship *Asia*, 84, Captain Edward Curzon, C.B. (late the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.), *Albion*, 74, Capt. John Acworth Ommanney, C.B., and the *Rose*, 18, Commander Wm. Wellesley, which ships formed part of the squadron which fought the battle of Navarin, arrived from Malta, whence they sailed on the 29th Dec. Sir Edw. Codrington's flag was left flying in the *Talbot*, 28, Capt. Hon. Fred. Spencer, C.B.—We have it confirmed, by the boarding officers, that the two ships of the line which bore the flags of the Turkish and Egyptian Commanders had 1,050 men killed and wounded. The carnage was so dreadful—the sight was so appalling—that, as they passed along the decks, humanity was affected at the sight; they turned away, and did not visit those parts where the calls of duty did not direct them.—Commodore Sir Thomas Staines had left Malta, in the *Isis*, to succeed Captain Hamilton, C.B., in the command of the detached squadron in the Archipelago. The *Cambrian* will return to England, having been several years employed in that service. The following ships were left at Malta:—*Talbot* (with the flag of Sir Edw. Codrington), *Dartmouth*, *Rifleman*, *Parthian*, *Ariadne*, *Rattlesnake*, *Pelican*, *Jasper*, *Philomel*, and *Zebra*, and the Russian squadron, under Rear-Admiral Count Heiden. The *Warspite* sailed for Corfu on the 25th December.

Last evening his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral arrived at the Admiralty House, and dined with the Commander in Chief, Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, K.C.B. This morning, at nine o'clock, his Royal Highness embarked in the *Meteor* steamer, under a salute from the batteries, and a *feu de joie* from the troops, formed around the lines, and proceeded to Spithead to visit the *Asia*, *Albion*, and *Rose*. He was accompanied by the Commander in Chief, and all the Captains of the Navy at the port; the ships saluting his flag, with manned yards. At 1, 30. his Royal Highness landed, under the same honorary salutes, and proceeded to the Admiral's house, where he is to dine with the principals of all the public departments at the port.

On Wednesday his Majesty's ship *Alligator*, 28, Captain Wm. Pitt Canning, arrived from the North American station, last from Halifax, in 16 days—her Commander having returned home in consequence of the death of his illustrious and universally lamented father.

The following Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Captain, for the gallant conduct in the battle of Navarin: Commander J. N. Campbell, *Albion*; Hon. W. Anson, *Brisk*; Lord Viscount Ingestrie, *Philomel*; L. Davies, *Rose*; and appointed to the *Ariadne*.—The following will be promoted as soon as they have served their regulated term in commission, 12 months, viz.: Commander R. Dickenson, *Genoa* (now commanding the *Wasp*;) R. L. Baynes, *Asia*; and G. B. Martin, *Musquito*.—The following Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Commander:—Lieuts. T. Dilke, W. Wellesley, and J. Nias—and appointed to the several commands of the *Brisk*, *Rose*, *Alacrity*; S. Smith, *Dartmouth*; J. Drake, *Albion*; J. Monday, *Glasgow*; P. Christie, *Cambrian*; J. Hamilton, *Brisk*; R. S. Hay, *Talbot*; R. S. Tomkins, *Philomel*; R. F. Gambier, *Asia*; G. Daniell, *Musquito* (when he has served his two years afloat.)

Lieut. J. W. Pritchard, 1st of his Majesty's ship *Britannia*, is promoted to the rank of Commander, having held his rank twenty years. He was Aide-Camp to Earl Northesk, in the battle of Trafalgar.—Lieut. Hon. A. Duncombe, and Mr. Ward, Purser, are appointed to the *Challenger*.

HORNSEY'S ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Just published,

THE BOOK of MONOSYLLABLES: or, an Introduction to the Child's Monitor, adapted to the capacities of Young Children. In two Parts. Calculated to instruct, by familiar Gradations, in the First Principles of Education and Morality. By JOHN HORNSEY. 1s. 6d. bound.

The PRONOUNCING EXPOSITOR; or, a New Spelling Book. In three parts. 6th Edition, 2s. bound.

The CHILD'S MONITOR; or, Parental Instruction. In Five Parts, containing great variety of progressive lessons, adapted to the comprehension of children; calculated to instruct them in Reading, in the Use of Stops, in Spelling and in dividing words into proper syllables; and at the same time to give them some knowledge of Natural History, of the Scriptures, and of several other sublime and important subjects. A New Edition, 4s. bd.

An ABRIDGMENT of HORNSEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the Use of Children. The 2d edit. 9d.

A SHORT GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, simplified to the Capacities of Children. A New Edition, 2s. bd.

ENGLISH EXERCISES, Orthographical and Grammatical, being a Selection of choice pieces in prose and verse. With reflections, &c.; designed to improve the Juvenile Mind in Spelling and Grammar. 1s. bd.

Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London; and Wilson and Sons, York. Of whom may be had, Gratis,

A CATALOGUE of the MOST APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS, used in public and private education.

WORKS

Published during the Week by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

THE ANATOMY and SURGICAL TREATMENT of ABDOMINAL HERNIA; in two Parts, by Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. F. R. S. Surgeon to the King, and Consulting Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. The 2d Edit. in Folio, with additional Plates, price 3l. 3s. bds. By C. Aston Key, Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, Lecturer on Surgery, &c.

A TOUR IN ITALY AND SICILY. By L. Simond, Author of a "Tour in Switzerland," "Residence in Great Britain," &c. In 8vo. price 10s.

COMING OUT, and THE FIELD OF THE FORTY FOOTSTEPS. By Jane and Anna Maria Porter. In 3 vols. 12mo. price 1l. 10s.

THE ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY and OBITUARY for the Year 1828—containing Memoirs of celebrated Persons who died in 1826-27. In 8vo. price 15s.

☞ Also may be had, the preceding eleven Volumes, 15s. each; and purchasers are requested to complete their Sets, as some of the Volumes are nearly out of print.

THE MEDICAL GUIDE; for the Use of the Clergy, Heads of Families and Seminaries, and Junior Practitioners. By Richard Reece, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. A new edit. being the 18th, considerably enlarged, price 12s. in bds.

This Edition, which has been nearly re-written, is divided into two parts. The first, a Modern Dispensatory, embraces, besides the Medicines ordinarily employed in the treatment of Diseases, all the new Remedies, which experience has proved to possess valuable medicinal virtues, with a selection of about one hundred prescriptions of approved efficacy; the best known means of treating cases of emergency—as poisons, suspended animation, burns, scalds, fits, &c.; a dissertation on Diet; a description of several new apparatus employed in Medicine, &c. &c. The second part comprises a practical Treatise on the Diseases incidental to the human race; with the distinguishing Symptoms, and the most effectual means of prevention and treatment, adapted to different temperaments and stages of the malady, interspersed with cautionary remarks; to which is added, an Appendix, on the management of children, as to diet, clothing, exercise, &c. and the prevention and treatment of infantile diseases.

SELECT VIEWS in GREECE; engraved in the best Line-Manner, from Drawings by H. W. Williams, Esq. Edinburgh Part X. In imperial 8vo. 12s.; proofs on India paper, royal 4to. 1l. 1s.; a few impressions taken off on India paper, before the Descriptive Writing, 1l. 11s. 6d.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS with the Divisions and Boundaries carefully coloured; constructed entirely from New Drawings, and engraved by Sidney Hall. The First Four Parts, printed on Elephant paper, price 10s. 6d. each. To be completed in Seventeen Monthly parts.—Contents;—Part I. France, Hindoostan, Russia—Part II. Prussia, Sweden, West Indies—Part III. Greece, Austria, South Italy—Part IV. Turkey (in Europe) Netherlands, Europe.

Part Five will be published on the 1st of March, 1828, and contain North Italy, Switzerland, and Mexico.

THE LONDON MEDICAL GAZETTE; being a Weekly Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences. Part I. containing Eight Numbers price 4s. 10d. stitched. Published every Saturday Morning, in Numbers, and to be had of all Booksellers, Newsmen, and Clerks of the Roads, throughout the United Kingdom; price 8d. or stamped (for Country Circulation by Post,) price 1s.

AMICABLE SOCIETY, for INSURANCE of LIVES, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet street, London, Incorporated by QUEEN ANNE, 1706,—and its Powers further extended by His present Majesty's Charter, granted the 12th February, 1823.

The Directors have to offer to the attention of the Public, TABLES of RATES for the INSURANCE of LIVES, at the various ages from 8 to 72; either for the whole Life; any specific number of Years; the contingency of one person surviving another; or for the joint continuance of the Lives of two or more Persons, the Insurance payable on the Death of either.

Insurances in this Office are effected in certain cases at a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. and on the whole on terms greatly favourable to the insured; and Insurances may be effected from 200l. to 5000l. and every kind of insurance, however short the period of continuance, is entitled to a participation in the pecuniary advantages accruing to the corporation. These advantages are wholly appropriated to the benefit of the insured, in proportion to the amount of each insurance.

In the last year, Insurances on 255½ Shares became Claims, at 236l. 7s. per share, being, on 74 shares admitted under a guarantee of 150l. per share, 57l. 10s. per cent.; on 4 shares admitted under a guarantee of 160l. per share, 47l. 14s. per cent.; on 27 shares admitted under a guarantee of 170l. per share, 39l. per cent.: on 9 shares admitted under a guarantee of 179l. per share, 31l. 6s. per cent.; and on 141½ shares admitted under the present guaranteed sum of 200l. per share, 18l. 3s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the amount originally insured.

Abstracts of the Charters and Bye-Laws, with Tables of the Premiums, may be had at the Office, where attendance is given daily from Nine till Three o'Clock.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. PENSAM, Registrar.

MESSRS. ROWLAND and SON view it as a duty incumbent upon them, at the commencement of a new year, to acknowledge, with the proudest emotions of gratitude, that distinguished patronage with which they have been honoured by the Nobility, Gentry, and public at large, with respect to the ORIGINAL MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR: articles which have obtained a celebrity pre-eminently great. Messrs. R. and S. while they humbly solicit a continuance of that high patronage they have been honoured with, must at the same time earnestly caution the public against base counterfeit imitations, and respectfully solicit attention, on purchasing, to observe, that each genuine bottle is sealed with red wax, bearing the name and address, and signed red, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN."

All without that Signature are impositions.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 1st inst. the wife of Mr. W. Butt, of Alfred-place, Blackfriars-road, of a son—At Kensington Palace, on the 27th ult. the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Disbrowe, Grenadier Guards, of a son—On the 27th ult. in York-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of C. H. Pilgrim, Esq. of a daughter—On Sunday last, the wife of N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. was safely delivered of a daughter, at the Ryes Lodge, near Sudbury, Suffolk—On the 29th ult. at Tulse-hill, Mrs. Lovegrove, of a son—On the 27th ult. at Rosebank, near Glasgow, Mrs. Mackinnon, of a son and daughter—On the 30th ult. at Kensington, Mrs. H. Codd, of a son—On the 30th ult. in Euston-place, the lady of J. Walton, Esq. of a daughter—On the 27th ult. at the Rectory, Speldhurst, Kent, the lady of the Rev. J. J. Saint, of a son—On the 29th ult. in Belton-street, the lady of P. Sidney, Esq. of a son and heir—On the 4th of January, at Rome, the lady of J. T. Selwin, Esq. of Down Hall, Essex, of a daughter—On the 19th ult. at Chatham, the lady of Doctor Burrell, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. at the British Ambassador's Chapel at Paris, by Bishop Luscombe, Edward Sherlock Gooch, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thos. Sherlock Gooch, Bart. M. P. of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, to Louisa, second daughter of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. of Theobald's Park, Herts—On the 29th ult. at Aveshem, Notts, the Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, Rector of Screveton, to Sophia Georgiana, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Chaplain, rector of Aveshem and Ketham—On Tuesday last, at Handsworth, by the Rev. John Lane Freer, R. C. Hamilton Gordon, Lieutenant 85th Regiment, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late George Freer, Esq. of the Priory, Handsworth—At Hackney, the Rev. A. Poole, B. A. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Tudor, Esq. of Homerton.

DIED.

On the 24th ult. James Hillman, Esq. of His Majesty's Dock-yard, Deptford, aged 69.

On the 27th ult. after two days severe illness, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of Lewisham, aged 67—On the 3d Aug. at Bombay, Wm. F. Barlow, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 23d Native Infantry, and second son of the Rev. G. F. Barlow, rector of Burgh, Suffolk—On the 18th inst. the Rev. Dr. Thomas Barry, R. C. rector of Mallow, county of Cork—Lady Blennerhassett, at the seat of her husband, Sir Robert Blennerhassett, Bart. at Churchtown, in the county of Kerry—January 23, at Orleans, Department of the Loiret, Mrs. Harriet Williams, wife of C. W. Williams, Esq. lately of Clay Hill, Epsom, in giving birth to her twelfth child—At Surat, on the 28th of August, Robert Rose, Esq. son of the late Rev. John Rose, of Udny, Aberdeenshire, a Captain in the 2d Bombay Cavalry, and Major of Brigade at Surat—On the 29th ult. at Hastings, James Martineau Lee, Esq. of Norwich—On the 27th ult. at Bulhampton, Hants, Elizabeth Martha Chicheley Chapeau, widow of the late Rev. John Chapeau—On the 30th, at his house in the Circus, Greenwich, John Nicholson Inglefield, Esq. aged 80 years—On the 29th Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. Hawtayne, Rector of Elstree, Herts—On the 27th ult. in Euston square, Thomas W. the infant son of Thomas Blake, Esq. of Doctors Commons—On the 26th ult. at Leonard-place, Kensington, aged 16, Sarah, fifth daughter of the late Archibald Armstrong, Esq—At Macclesfield, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Davis, D. D.—Jane, the wife of Henry Thwaites, Esq. of Hamsell, Tunbridge Wells, in the 68th year of her age.

LONDON, Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, FLEET-STREET, where only, Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.